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WAR ON THE CANAL RING.

THE LORDS, FATHER AND SON, AND THE AWARD SYSTEM.

A FRUITFUL SOURCE OF CORRUPTION IN THE PRACTICE OF AWARDING EXTRA COMPENSATION FOR CONTRACT WORK—INSTANCES IN WHICH THIS HAS BEEN DONE SHOWING EVIDENT COLLUSION WITH STATE OFFICIALS—WHAT SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN HAVE DONE FOR CONTRACTORS AND THEMSELVES—THE NOTORIOUS DREDGING CONTRACT, IN WHICH SENATOR LORD AND HIS SON HAD A HAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—The exposé of fraud and corruption in the management of the State canals, which has been made in the columns of THE TIMES within the past few days, was principally in regard to the system of contracts. It has been proved beyond a question that the system is faulty in every important particular. Many of the frauds which have been perpetrated under it have been brought to light and clearly explained. But the subject of extra awards for contract work has not yet been referred to. After diligent research I find that this part of the system of canal government is quite as important, and even more interesting, than that of contract letting.

THE EXTRA AWARD PLAN.

It is true that there is no regularity or organized fraud in the method of granting the extra awards; the plan is simply for the contractor to claim that the amounts originally paid him for his work, and which he agreed to execute according to his contract, are not sufficient to cover the expense which he has incurred. With this plea he goes to one of the Canal Bing Senators or Assemblymen and promises him a share of the plunder, upon condition that he will secure the passage of a bill requiring the Canal Commissioners to give extra compensation for the work performed. At least two State Senators now holding seats have grown rich by advocating such claims as these; advocating them not only by the introduction of bills, but by arguments delivered before the Canal Commissioners. Most of the bills for extra compensation which have been introduced within the past ten years give the Commissioners full power to fix the amount of the award, and no one can claim that these gentlemen have not been generous in the sums which they have granted.

ASSEMBLYMEN AND SENATORS IMPLICATED.

In dealing with the contract system it was a comparatively easy matter to point out where discrepancies occurred, and show where frauds had been committed. In the matter of extra awards, however, it is exceedingly difficult to explain the corrupt practices of members of the Legislature or of the Canal Commissioners, for in the case of the latter, at least, it can be said they steal under cover of bad laws. It has been demonstrated that the contract system is an organized fraud upon the people of the State. Many of the extra awards granted within the last five years were undoubtedly deliberate and premeditated steals. They were planned by members of the Canal Ring, who hold or held seats in the Legislature, and they were allowed by Canal Commissioners who were either corrupt or criminally careless.

SENATOR JARVIS LORD AND HIS SON.

Mr. Senator Jarvis Lord, who claims that there is no Canal Ring, and defies the press of New-York to show that he was ever implicated in any questionable canal transactions, had a direct or indirect interest in several of the extra awards which have recently been made. It is stated upon the very best authority that the Senator has, on more than one occasion, used his official position and influence to further schemes of this kind. I can prove, upon the sworn testimony of several reliable witnesses, that his son, George D. Lord, while a member of the Assembly, violated the laws of the State by advocating before the House canal claims in which he had a direct interest. The circumstances under which this was done are fully stated below. The facts in the case are given not only for the purpose of proving the connection of the Lord family with the Canal Ring, but to show the fraudulent way in which awards of extra compensation are made under the existing system.

THE DREDGING CONTRACT.

During the Winter of 1871, Andrew Spaulding and Lewis Bennett, together with John Hand, entered into a partnership as canal and general contractors. Shortly afterward they received a contract for dredging in the Erie and Ohio basins in Buffalo. This work was done and approved by the Canal Department. The price which Spaulding and his associates received for the work was about $30,000. This, they claimed, was not sufficient to cover the actual expense incurred. There seems to be no doubt that the work was measurably well performed, and it is estimated by those competent to judge that it was worth some $5,000 more than the contract price.

A BARGAIN WITH GEORGE D. LORD.

On the 9th of February, 1871, Spaulding and Hand, desiring to obtain this extra compensation, applied to George D. Lord, who was at that time a member of Assembly, to obtain for them the passage of an act providing that Hand, representing the firm, should have an award for extra work. Lord agreed to do this, but before entering into the arrangement stipulated verbally, but in distinct and express terms, that for his trouble in the matter he was to be paid two-thirds of any and of all the additional money that might be awarded by the State. Subsequently John Hand, on behalf of himself and his associates, drew up and delivered to Lord an agreement, of which the following is an exact copy:

> For value received, I do hereby promise and agree to pay John Kiley, of the City of Rochester, two-thirds of any and all additional money over and above the amount promised to be paid by the express terms of my several contracts with the State of New-York for dredging in Black Rock Harbor, and the Erie and Ohio basins, in the City of Buffalo, which may be paid or awarded by the State by reason of said contracts. And I hereby direct and authorize the said Kiley, for me and in my name, to procure the Canal Commissioners' drafts for two-thirds of the amount which may be paid or awarded by reason of said contracts, and to give for me, and in my name, all proper receipts and acquirances for the said two-thirds of any award that may be made, and to collect the said two-thirds of the Treasurer of the State, or the proper officers to pay the same, together with all the benefits accruing thereon; and this assignment shall be my voucher therefor.
>
> (Signed,) JOHN HAND.
>
> Dated Buffalo, Feb. 9, 1871.

It will be remembered that the assignment of two-thirds of the money is made to a man named John Kiley. The person of that name was a confidential clerk of Lord's, and was in no way interested in the arrangement entered into by the Hand and the Assemblyman. He was simply "a man of straw," who gave his name to his employer to shield that employer from the odium that would follow the publication of his connection with the matter. His name was used by the request of Mr. Lord, who stated to Mr. Hand that, as he was a member of the Legislature, it would not do for him publicly to take an interest in canal awards.

LORD DRAWS AND PRESENTS THE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

After the above contract had been delivered to Lord he drew and presented an act providing for the relief of John Hand. This passed the Legislature on the 19th day of April, 1871. The bill provided that the Board of Canal Commissioners should be required to take testimony as to the sufficiency of the original award for dredging in the Erie and Ohio basins. Should they find that the amount of the contract price was insufficient, they were to allow such additional compensation as in their judgment was reasonable and just. In compliance with this act the Board of Canal Commissioners, consisting of George W. Chapman, W. W. Wright, and John D. Fay, decided that the price allowed was insufficient, and in November, 1871, awarded to the contractors the additional sum of $29,666 14.

A VERY NEAT TRICK OF MR. LORD'S.

Soon after this award was made, George Lord presented to Hand duplicate receipts in blank, which were attached to a blank certificate of indebtedness, and asked Hand to sign the blank receipts, in order that he might obtain from one of the Canal Commissioners a certificate of indebtedness to the amount of the award. Hand, suspecting no wrong, and, as he states, having full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Lord, signed the receipts as requested. The papers signed, according to Hand's statement, did not contain the amount of indebtedness, and were without the name of the payee. They were simply the ordinary printed forms. After having induced Hand to sign these receipts, as stated above, Mr. Lord, or some one interested with him, filled the blank certificate by inserting the amount of the award, and then had it signed by John D. Fay, who at that time was a member of the Canal Commission. After the paper had been filled up and signed in this way George D. Lord delivered it to his father, Jarvis Lord, who is now and was then a State Senator, and well known as a chief in the Canal Ring, "the old canaler with the gray eye," as his intimate associates affectionately call him, soon afterward presented the certificate to Gilson A. Dayton, Auditor of the Canal Deparment, and demanded his warrant on the Treasurer of the State for the amount named in the certificate. There is good reason to believe that the Auditor was about to pay to old Lord the full amount of the award. He was prevented from doing so by an injunction, which was obtained by the contractors, Andrew Spaulding and Louis J. Bennett, who were Hand's associates. In their complaint these gentlemen say that Jarvis Lord claimed that he, representing the Bank of Monroe, to which it had been assigned, was entitled to the whole of the award. They, as plaintiffs, declare that George Lord had no right to deliver the certificate to the Bank of Monroe, or to his father, Jarvis Lord, and that he was only entitled to receive two-thirds of the extra compensation, as stipulated in the agreement with his clerk, the "straw man," John Kiley. The injunction asked was granted last year by Judge Learned, Justice of the Supreme Court.

WITH WHOM DID LORD DIVIDE?

Subsequently the matter was settled by the Lords, who gave John Hand his part of the spoil. Last year Mr. George D. Lord obtained the sum of $119,000 as extra compensation for work which he claimed to have done on the Black Rock Harbor. The question now arises with whom did he divide? From these two instances it will be seen that the Lord family do an extensive business, not only as canal contractors, but also as brokers for others. The fact of Hand's agreeing to give George Lord two-thirds of the extra compensation he obtained gives an idea of the profits which are obtained from canal contracts.

SENATOR LORD KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

To-day, just after the adjournment of the Senate, I had a short interview with Senator Lord upon the Hand cases. With the utmost coolness "the Canal Senator" declared that he had never been engaged in any suit of the kind, and that he was sure his son George had never been. Subsequently he said, after much apparent thought, "Oh, yes, I believe there was some little transaction of that sort, but we fixed that—oh, yes, we fixed that." Continuing, he said: "The fact is this whole canal business was inaugurated by Gov. Tilden to revenge himself on me because I did not support his nomination in the convention. It is purely a personal fight, nothing more." In addition to Mr. Lord, other more or less influential members of the Canal Ring join in the statement that the present "scare," as they call it, will soon blow over. There is good reason to believe that they do not feel as brave as they talk.

THE RING SWINDLES BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS.

EFFORTS MADE TO BRING THE RING MEN TO ACCOUNT DEFEATED IN THE HIGHEST COURT—JUDGMENTS GIVEN IN THE LOWER COURTS INVARIABLY REVERSED—SOME SUSPICIOUS FACTS.

When the Republicans elected their State ticket in the Fall of 1871, the Canal Ring was intrenched in power in all parts of the State. Along the line of the canals, where these leeches of the Treasury spent the larger portion of their ill-gotten gains, they were especially strong, and in many instances popular also. Consequently it was a hard thing to find courts and juries who would decide against them. When Attorney General Barlow assumed office, in 1871, and discovered the extent and magnitude of the frauds in the Canal Office, he at once brought suit against the chief offenders. These suits were almost always decided in his favor by the Supreme Court, but when they reached the Court of Appeals the result was different. In one case, that of the Canal in Black Rock Harbor, by means of which George D. Lord managed to mulct the State in the sum of $120,000 more than his contract allowed him, the Supreme Court, at both Special and General Terms, decided in favor of the Attorney General and against Lord. The chief points made by Gen. Barlow against Lord's claim, (which was authorized in a bill introduced in the Legislature by Lord himself, and passed at the session of 1871,) was that the Legislature, in voting a contractor a larger sum than his contract called for, was in effect violating that section of the Constitution which stipulates that all contract work shall be let in open market to the lowest bidder. What would be the object of the people in enacting the amendment if any Legislature could go to work and undo in ten minutes all that was gained by years of agitation? He [the Attorney General] held that the amendment, like all other parts of the Constitution, was as much binding on the Legislature as on the citizen, and that the former had no more right to violate it than a corporation or a private individual. In this view, as before stated, Gen. Barlow was sustained by the Special Term of the Supreme Court, presided over by Judge Learned, and by the General Term as well. When the case came up before the Court of Appeals, three of the latter body consisted of Chief Justice Church, the former lawyer and personal friend of Jarvis Lord, Judge Andrews, late of the firm of Sedgewick, Andrews & Co., of Syracuse, the legal advisers of the Belden clique, and Judge Folger, who, with Andrews, was counted in (*vide* Thurlow Weed's letter of Wednesday last) at the Judiciary election of 1870. This was done by the Tammany leaders in this City, at the express request of Belden, Dennison, and other chiefs of the Canal Ring, who came on to this City several days before election, and are said to have paid Tweed, through one of his agents, William Hennessey Cooke, $10,000 for securing their favorites' election. Cooke is now abroad, a fugitive from justice, and Tweed is on Blackwell's Island. In the end the Court of Appeals reversed the order of the courts below, thus opening the door to thousands of dollars' worth of fraudulent claims of the same character as Lord's, all of which the State has since been compelled to pay.

THE CANAL DEBATE CONTINUED IN THE HOUSE.

MR. FAULKNER EXPLAINS HIS RESOLUTION—MR. ALVORD MAKES THE SPEECH OF THE DAY—HE GOES INTO A DEFENSE OF THE CANAL MEN, AND DECLARES THAT DEFECTIVE LAWS AND MORE DEFECTIVE MANAGEMENT ARE THE CAUSES OF THE WASTE—WHY THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATES FOR WORKS ARE SO DEFECTIVE—HOW THE SHREWD CANAL CONTRACTORS OVERREACH THE STATE ENGINEERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25, 1875.

The capital has been agog to-day with the excitement and interest which has centred around the Governor's attack on the Canal Ring, and nothing else has been talked of but the debate in the Legislature on the Message and the probable resultant action of both Houses thereon. The attendance in both Chambers during the debate was very large. The galleries and lobbies were filled to repletion, and such was the anxiety and interest developed that the Assembly, which, from its numerous memberships and large number of employes, is usually more or less noisy and confused, was quiet and decorous to a degree. After the transaction of ordinary business, which included the introduction of a number of bills and the presentation of reports from standing committees, the real work of the day began.

DAVIS AND M'GUIRE.

Mr. Davis, of Washington, the leader on the floor in the attack on the Ring, secured recognition by the Speaker, and said: I rise to a question of explanation. Understanding that the Speaker had communicated to several gentlemen his desire that the House should appoint a committee of investigation on canal management, I introduced a resolution to that effect. In the discussion which followed the Speaker has retracted that declaration, and treated a proposition originated by himself as an insult to himself. In the meantime a letter from the Speaker appears in a New-York paper, which contains the following passage:

> "Canal frauds have been investigated by committees of the Legislature more or less for the past twenty years with no practical good or result. Volumes upon volumes of testimony are already in the library of the State, and the Governor's Message is only a rehash of what is contained in those volumes. The reason investigations have failed is that they have been conducted with the view of attaining some political advantage. The one demanded by the Message is for a like purpose, and, in all probability, will meet with a similar fate. There will be an attempt to blacken a few men's reputations, rivals for political preferment will be denounced and attempted to be shelved. The mover will arrogate and claim integrity, honesty, and fearlessness, and demand for his services a nomination and election to an important position, and 'Canal Rings' and 'canal frauds' will then rest in repose—to be again resurrected by some future aspirant, and the credulity of the people again played upon to elevate some one else to place and power, whose only attribute is artful demagogism."

Having submitted this portion of the Speaker's definition of his position, I only desire to say that I have no objection to make to the Speaker's fulfillment of his own predictions as to the result of a committee by his appointment of it.

The Speaker—The Chair will ask the gentleman from Washington if he rises to a question of privilege?

Mr. Davis—I have not a word more to say on—

The Speaker (rapping loudly to order with the gavel)—The Chair asks the gentleman from Washington if he rises to a question of privilege.

Mr. Davis—I was about to say, Mr. Speaker, that—

The Speaker (rapping to order)—Does the gentleman from Washington rise to a question of privilege?

Mr. Davis—I rose to an explanation, and I now ask unanimous consent to withdraw the resolution offered by me yesterday, that one more—

Mr. Costigan, of New-York—I object.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga—I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker. That resolution is in custody of the Committee of the Whole, and not of the House, and no action can be taken on it at this time.

The Speaker—The point of order is well taken.

Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, offered a resolution relating to the subject of the Message, but it was ruled out of order, as the House was not in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker then announced the special order on the Governor's Message, and called Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, to the chair.

MR. FAULKNER EXPLAINS HIS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Alvord, who held the floor at the close of the debate yesterday, gave way to Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston, who said there had been some misapprehension about the scope of the resolution he introduced yesterday. He wished to say that he introduced that resolution in good faith, and stood here as the apologist of no clique or ring, or any set of men, if he believed them to be loaded down with the spoils of the public treasury. On the contrary, if he had any suspicion of such a thing, he would go as far as any man living in the effort to strike such men down. The Governor had preferred grave charges against individuals and officials to this body, and it was due to the people, due to those who were accused, and due to the integrity and dignity of this House, that there should be a thorough investigation—one in which there should be no attempt at whitewashing. He had the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of this House, and that each member on this floor felt equally the gravity of that responsibility. With a full sense of that responsibility for himself, his resolution was so framed as to give to this House the appointment of that committee. It also went further, and prescribed how and when they should report. It pointed to a short, sharp, and decisive fight, and an immediate "move on the enemy's works," giving no time for further concealment or intrenchment behind their frauds, and was not like that one offered as a substitute, (the Davis resolution,) which goes junketing about the State, and may be reported on, perhaps at the Centennial. The Democratic Party was now on probation here before the people, and the people of this State and of the whole country were looking critically on the action of this House in this juncture, and expected that it would put its stamp of disapprobation and condemnation on any laxity in official integrity or accountability, and on private uses of public funds by public officials.

MR. ALVORD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Alvord then rose and said that in undertaking to speak upon this subject he must be excused if he at this time gave only a dry historical statement of facts and of statements to accompany it. Until the discussion had proceeded to some length yesterday, he had hoped that there would be a general debate, and that the House would on that proceed to do its duty, instead of drifting off into a discussion of men as well as of measures. He desired to say to the members, as well as to those who were here as listeners, that if they expected any word would drop from him undertaking to excuse, or defend, or cover up, or hide the delinquencies of any person, either an official or a contractor, they would be disappointed. He meant to look at this question in a calm, clear, dispassionate way, and see, if any blame existed, where that blame rested. He had the honor to be a member of the Canal Board of this State, also of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68. He called the attention of gentlemen to the fact that even before he was a member of that Canal Board, on the floor of this House, in 1858, 1862, and 1864, he condemned the system and organization of the canal management of this State, both as to its official administration and the method of making and letting contracts. He had the honor, in 1868, to have originated or initiated the movement for the concentration of power in the hands of one officer in regard to the maintenance and supervision of the canals, who should and could be held to a strict accountability for his duties and their proper performance. That, in his judgment, was the only way in which any great public scheme, enterprise, or work could be successfully managed, and only last Winter he desired and attempted to have the same plan submitted to the people. He had always opposed and exposed the wrongs of the system. Now he thought it was time to go to the bottom of this subject. Let this House, before it condemns individuals and officials, look to it and see whether themselves and their predecessors are not to be held to some extent at fault for this system of corruption. Go to the statute books, and they would find statute after statute there fixing the way and the forms in which canal contracts should be let—statutes which gradually undermined the power of the Canal Commissioners and put it into the hands of others. Officers had been made to cross each other's path and interfere with each other's duties, and all personal responsibility had been taken away. The Canal Board consisted of six State officers and three Commissioners. The people of the State elected a Controller—for what? Because he was experienced in the administration of the canals? No; but because of his financial ability. They elected an Attorney General also—for what? For his legal power and knowledge, standing high in the law, and to uphold the banner of the State in the courts against any attempts to pluck it down through the law. A Secretary of State was elected to control, receive, and supervise the official State archives—not because he was versed in canal affairs. And so with the Treasurer and other officers. To illustrate his meaning, he would presently speak of a man who had held high office in this State, who was prominent among the foremost of the reformers, and show what he had been led to say in his official position on this subject. If people would turn to the act of 1851 in relation to the canals, they would find there the germ of all these erroneous laws concerning the contract system which had been enacted up to this day. He would now call attention of the committee to the opinion of Attorney General Barlow, which would be found on page 137 of the proceedings of the Canal Board of 1872. In the case referred to a contractor named George D. Lord had a contract, known as the celebrated Black Rock Harbor case. The contract specified the work to be done and the amount of money to be expended therefor. The contractor had done the work and received the money, and sought to be relieved from the performance of further work required under an order increasing the quantity. The Canal Board, with the exception of Attorney General Barlow, who was absent, voted unanimously in favor of permitting the contractor to withdraw.

Mr. Alvord then proceeded to read the opinion of the Attorney General referred to. Resuming his address, Mr. Alvord said:

This was where this matter of swelling the contracts and quantity sheets comes in. A man who was foremost in this State as a Reformer, a man who was above reproach as an official and as a citizen, who had honored every office he had been placed in, told the people in this his opinion, as the Attorney General of the State, what the law was in this matter, what its disadvantages were to the people; but yet said it was the law. He read this opinion here to show simply that by such laws the action of Canal Boards has for years past been shaped and regulated, and he could show that it was done thirty years ago in this way and had always been done this way. But another point. In all matters of public improvement or enterprise of this nature the orignal estimates had never in the world been lived up to, whether in the construction of great public buildings, of bridges, or reservoirs. Our own individual history would show that even in so small a matter as the building of a private dwelling it generally cost more than was estimated at the outset, and now for the purpose of showing that this was not the only age in which this had been so, he proposed to read to them some figures, showing what the estimated cost of the construction and enlargement of the canals of this State had been as compared with their ultimate and final construction cost.

Erie Canal—Original cost, $7,143,789; first estimate for enlargement, $12,000,000; second estimate, $23,402,000; actual cost of canal, $44,465,414. Champlain Canal—Original estimate, $871,000; cost up to June, 1868, $2,378,910; cost up to June, 1875, $4,044,000. Black River—Original estimate, $1,068,437; actual cost, $3,581,000. Oswego Canal—Original estimate, $1,926,000; actual cost, $4,627,000. Cayuga and Seneca—Original estimate, $810,188; actual cost, $2,010,320. Crooked Lake—Original estimate, $95,820; actual cost, $490,600. Chemung Canal—Original estimate, $291,831; actual cost, $2,150,450. Chenango Canal—Original cost at contract prices, $1,859,849; actual cost, $4,780,996. Genesee Valley—Original estimate, $2,002,285; actual cost, $6,975,300. Total estimates, $20,926,410; actual cost, $72,925,086; differences, $51,998,370.

In consequence of these discrepancies the Legislature was frequently called upon to vote sums of money to meet the deficiencies. With the aid of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Davis) last year this House appropriated $500,000, and this year the House had been asked for $500,000 more for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal. These figures, which he had just read, had gone out of the minds of most men; but there were just as great discrepancies in those days as there are in the present; and it must always be so under a system like the present. He would now take up for a moment this celebrated contract No. 1, for the building of a slope wall, and taking out wall-benches from Fort Schuyler to the Upper Mohawk Aqueduct, a distance of between ten and eleven miles. Any man who would say, if he knew anything about it, that by this contract the work was intended to be done would be deemed a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The aggregate proposals showed that these were merely rough estimates, on which to base power to balance the bids. The amount bid was $74,000; the amount appropriated was $80,000. No sane man could suppose that either sum would do the work over a stretch of ten miles. It was merely made to balance the bids upon which the rates for doing the whole work should be fixed. Now, to look at this contract, which he held in his hand. The second page contains an express provision printed on the blank contract sheet, furnished by the board, providing that the contractor shall be bound to do or furnish increased quantities of work or materials, if required, at the rates contained in the proposal on the exhibit of quantities. He would now call attention to the action of the Legislature. He thought they wanted looking after and investigating, as well as did other officials of the State and contractors outside. Mr. Alvord then quoted a large number of appropriations made by the Legislature, and the chapter and date of the laws under which they were made, and said he could go on further in this way, showing what the system had been. Now, he believed he had made himself perfectly well understood in reference to how these things had happened; but he desired to say also that if there was any collusion shown here, in the cases now under consideration, or any collusive fraud on the part of the canal contractors on the one side and State officials on the other, there was no man in this State who would go further than he would to unearth it. He cared not if the guilty ones were the dearest friends he had on earth, for no man had any business to collude with public officers for the purpose of increasing the amount of money to be obtained from the contract. Under our system of government we were in the habit of paying no attention to men, but as the tide of party feeling rolls on, men come into notice and roll into office, and so it comes that the people elect a State Engineer. Now, it was simply impossible for him to superintend the 900 miles of canal in this State. So, the work of overseeing it was divided. We had first a resident engineer, and inspecting engineers, but there was also a large number of sub-engineers to examine the work as to its quality, and see that the quantity is done. Who were these engineers? They were young and verdant gentlemen from colleges, fresh from engineering studies, just stepped out of the Polytechnic or some other institution, with their eye-teeth still under the skin. They are all at once brought into contact with sharp, shrewd, energetic men—men who have spent years, perhaps all their lives, in studying and working on canal contracts, while the young egineers scarcely know the difference between a vermbank and a mitre-sill when they go to work. This was all wrong. With all due respect to the great engineers of this State, he would sooner have the opinion of one of these shrewd, calculating, business men, who knew every feature of the geography and the topography of the canals, than that of any engineer on the subject. To go further: In 1853 a contract was let for the enlargement of the Oswego Canal. This was a matter of the speaker's own knowledge, he desired to say; and he had had occasion to examine the contract, and saw some of the work done. The plan was drawn, and one branch of it provided for blasting 10,000 yards of rock at fifty cents a yard, and 1,000 yards of quarried rock at $4 a yard. The contractor who took that contract knew more about the geology of that part of the canal than the Engineer. The work was undertaken, and the quantities were necessarily increased. When it was completed, it was found that the work done comprised 11,000 yards of quarried rock at $4, making $44,000, and a yard and a half of blasted rock, at fifty cents, making seventy-five cents. The rock was soft, broken, and friable, and the speaker saw the contractor taking it out with a plow at $4 a yard. That was the turning out of a contract twenty-two years ago. Another case was one in the speaker's own experience, where a young engineer made an estimate for oak lock-beams on the Oswego Canal. The contract was let at $25 per 1,000 feet. Every man of experience knows that the only proper timber was white oak. This contract called for oak, and the contractor had black-oak put in, at a cost to him of $12 50, and he charged the State the full $25 for it. The timber was put in the lock-beams, and lasted about as long as it could be expected, and the State was magnificently sold. The sooner the State could get rid of the present system of managing its canal affairs the better it would be for the State and the people at large. In his opinion, no such work could be carried on as well or as cheaply by the State as by a private corporation. But the State had now got the canals, and must take care of them. The Governor had said in his Message that the State and the boatmen were partners. It was equally true that the State and the repairers of the canals should be partners. Upon the passage of the tonnage through the canals depended the amount the contractor receives for his repairs. The laws needed to be simplified in reference to the management of the canals. He would go as far as possible to place them under the control of a single individual and responsible head. The idea that great power cannot be safely given to a single individual was all nonsense. He believed in placing the power where the responsibility is placed. He believed a republican form of government could never be successfully administered unless the Republic was ruled the most despotically of any Government in the world. But it must be done by placing great power in the hands of the ruler, and then the people would see to it that he was held responsible for the discharge of the obligations vested in him. There was no doubt whatever that there are even now a very large number of contracts existing, and work being done on them, that were not in the interest of the people. He believed that this good work should go on for the purpose of developing these wrongs in the system, and of providing a remedy for them. Every one of the contracts gives the Canal Board the right to abandon its contracts without loss or damage to the State. In regard to letting the contracts, he believed the State could take example of that great private corporation the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. That company had recently done a gigantic work in the laying of two complete tracks from the City of Albany to the City of Rochester. They gave the work and made out the sheet, and asked the contractors, without making any estimate of quantities of either work or materials, what they would do work of the kind required for. They keep the quantities to themselves, their plans to themselves, and make their sheet broad enough for every possible contingency. It was true they had spent $15,000,000 on it, though the estimates were nine or ten millions. But it might be taken as a fact that all the money paid out was for work done at fair contract prices, and he hoped when this House came to final action in this matter, and the action of its committees in the same direction, that the first object sought would be to rid the State of the present system. The whole of the present trouble arose from a flaw in the system. Let it be done away with, and let the people have the fullest benefit from the use and operation of these great arteries of commerce. He spoke his own sentiments and those of a large mass of the people of this State when he said that it would be better for the people to abolish all tolls and put their hands into the Treasury to pay a million of dollars for the maintenance of the Erie Canal as a highway of commerce than to let them fall into disuse and allow the great commerce of the West to be driven from our borders by the exactions to which the monopolists of the railroads would subject the people of the West. That commerce had created the magnificent City at the southern end of this State, which lies in the arms of the sea, and is enriched by the commerce of the world.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION OFFERED.

Mr. Benedict said it was an old story that when a contractor falls short he appeals to the Legislature and the Canal Board for relief. These grave abuses have existed for many years, and it was time relief was afforded. They vitiate the whole system of canal management, and it is the manifest duty of the House to give this matter earnest consideration. Some means must be devised to perfect some business system of managing the canals. It is idle to say that this cannot be done. Such an assertion is a confession of weakness. There is no insurmountable objection to managing the canals as we would manage our private affairs. The present system is a false one, and the facts presented by the Governor are indeed damaging. The question is, who is responsible if there has been collusion in these contracts? No one appears to be responsible, and the system should be so reformed that the responsibility shall be placed somewhere. Mr. Benedict continued at considerable length, advocating a prompt and thorough investigation of the charges.

Mr. Schuyler moved to strike out all after the word "resolved" in the resolution offered by Mr. Davis, and to insert the following:

> (If the Senate concur) the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of three persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of the canals of this State, and especially the matter embodied in the special Message of the Governor, communicated to the Legislature on March 19, 1875. Said commission shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, to require the presentation before them of any papers in the custody or possession of any witness touching the subject of such investigation, and to examine such witnesses and such public records of the State as they shall require for the purpose of such investigation. Any member of said commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses summoned before them, they shall have authority to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall report the testimony they shall take, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they shall deem warranted by the facts, to the Governor and Legislature; they shall also furnish a copy of such testimony to the Attorney General.

Mr. Schuyler argued that inasmuch as the Governor had inaugurated this exposure he should have the appointment of a commission to carry the work to the end. It was evident that the people stood at the Governor's back—let us give him the responsibility of pressing this reform to consummation. His own locality was interested in this subject. They were connected by natural and artificial water-ways with the Erie Canal at Montezuma. He thanked the Governor for what he had already done; he would trust him to the end.

Mr. Prince doubted whether this power could be conferred upon the Governor by a concurrent resolution.

Mr. Schuyler said there was a precedent for such action, in the case of the Cornell University. Charges were made against the management of that institution, and the Governor appointed a commission to examine into them and to report to the Legislature. If the Governor could appoint an outside commission in one case he certainly could do so in another.

Mr. Worth advocated the resolution offered by Mr. Faulkner. He had full confidence in the good judgment of the House.

Mr. Waehner opposed the idea of a commission to investigate the subject. He held that the Legislature was competent and honest enough to investigate these alleged abuses. He should not like to have it go forth that the Legislature had so little confidence in its presiding officer to appoint a committee. No good reason could be given why the Governor should have this power, and no reason could be stated why we should not ourselves investi-

Continued on Sixth Page.

FORMER CANAL EXPOSURES

A CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CANAL RING.

OPERATIONS OF THE CANAL APPRAISERS UNDER THE LAWS OF 1870 AND 1871—HOW CLAIMS WERE MANUFACTURED, PRESENTED, PASSED, AND PAID—A STARTLING EXHIBIT OF WASTE AND FRAUD.

In addition to the class of frauds connected with the management of the canals exposed in the Message of Gov. Tilden, there is another kind of burden on the tax-payers, which was fully exposed in the columns of THE TIMES during the months of January, February, and March, 1872, and which is quite as iniquitous and as glaring as those which have now aroused popular indignation.

On April 21, 1870, a law was passed and afterward published in the session laws of that year under the title of "Chapter 321," which granted and conferred upon the Canal Appraisers jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims against the State of all persons and corporations for damages alleged to have been sustained by them from the canals of the State or from their use and management, or resulting or arising from any accident or other *matter or thing* connected with the canals; "but no award shall be made unless the facts proved shall make out a case which would create a legal liability against the State were the same established in evidence in a court of justice against an individual or corporation; and in case such legal liability shall be satisfactorily established, then the Appraisers shall award to the claimants such sum as shall be just and equitable, subject to the right of appeal to the Canal Board in all cases, in the manner now provided by law; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to claims arising from damages resulting from the navigation of the canal." The law also requires claimants to file their claims in the Appraisers' office within two years of the time such damages shall have accrued; but claims for damages which shall have accrued more than one year prior to the passage of the act should be filed within one year from its date. The Canal Appraisers were authorized and required by the act to employ counsel on behalf of the State, and to prescribe rules as to the form and manner of making out and verifying their statements by the claimants under the law. The board also received the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c.

On April 21, 1871, an additional act was passed, providing for the payment of the charges of counsel for the State by the Auditor, upon the certificate of the Appraisers that such services have been rendered, with their estimate of the value thereof.

There was thus created an autocratic board. All claims in relation to canal matters were to come before a board which decided upon them, subject to no revision, and which had the appointment and paying of its counsel and the establishment of its own mode of procedure. The effect of the law was to give rise to a new branch of legal practice. All along the line of the canals were men having the most flimsy and absurd claims and differences with the canal management, and such men were speedily made aware that by retaining a lawyer who had succeeded in obtaining the favor of the Board of Appraisers, such claims could be presented in a form that secured prompt and liberal payment. This business grew as rapidly as any noxious weed, and proved most lucrative to those whom the Ring desired to enrich, or whose political or other services entitled them to demand a share of the spoils.

This state of facts did not wholly escape public attention, and efforts were made at different times to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, and relegate its duties to the Canal Commissioner, who was originally charged with them. These efforts were invariably unsuccessful, although the new and extraordinary powers conferred upon the Canal Appraisers were entirely foreign to the design with which the office was originally created. The Appraisers were originally only appraisers of the land purchased for improvements and enlargements of the canals. At first a few days in the year sufficed for the performance of their duties, and their pay was per diem and small, but the duties were construed more and more liberally from year to year, and the pay and influence of the office-holder grew proportionately. Before the era of utter corruption, the Canal Commissioner was authorized to appeal to the Canal Board in cases of awards by the Appraisers which he deemed extravagant, and this right was exercised promptly upon proper occasion. But the corruption of the Canal Commissioners was as easy as that of the Appraisers, and an appeal became rarer and rarer until the whole canal machinery of government became harmonized in its workings as at present.

The claims that came in under this law and were passed amounted to millions of dollars, and the manner in which the Board of Appraisers conducted its business was remarkable in the extreme. The three men comprising the board passed from town to town, holding their sessions, of which no public notice was given, at country taverns, and at times in their bedrooms in those taverns, and heard argument for claims involving tens of thousands of dollars. These claims were of all sorts. Every man who could invent any pretext for demanding money from these three Appraisers, and who could secure the services of a "Ring" lawyer, embraced the opportunity offered by one of these visits, and filed his little bill as quietly and easily as the most fraudulent claimant could desire to do.

Another class of cases was affected by this bill—that of the repair contractors on the canals. Under a decision of the Court of Appeals, assented to by all the Judges, the repair contractor was held liable for all, or a larger part, of the damages which might be sustained on his section. The State was made liable for these damages by the act under discussion, although the decision of the Court of Appeals must recommend itself to the sense of justice of every reader. The act was partly the result of the efforts of "Ring" contractors to rid them selves of their liability in numerous pending suits. Of course, these suits were at once ended by the act, the venue and the defendant were both changed, and claimants were quick to perceive the comparative ease of prosecuting a claim before the Board of Appraisal instead of suing a determined opponent in a court of law. The only exception to this general statement of the altered condition of affairs is that covered by the words, "the provisions of this act shall not extend to claims for damages arising from the navigation of the canals." In other words, the boatman whose boat may be injured or lost through the negligence of some contractor has not the benefit of the easy comsideration of the board, but must prosecute the contractor in court.

Shortly after THE TIMES first called this legislation to the notice of the public, an attempt was made to have the two laws repealed, but it was ineffectual, and the lavish awards of the Board of Appraisal continued unchecked. It was announced in February, 1872, that the sum needed to pay up the awards on claims adjusted by the Canal Appraisers and the Canal Board amounted to $700,000, or $400,000 for the former and $300,000 for the latter. And this was in despite of the extraordinary measures taken by the Legislature to meet the demands of the insatiable Board of Appraisal. In 1870 an unexpended balance of an appropriation for some other purpose was diverted from its original purpose by act of the Legislature and turned over to paying the awards made by the Canal Appraisers. It is evident that even the Legislature understood that the sum of money thus transferred would not long retain the nature of an "unexpended" balance, for in the same year a levy was provided for of a State tax of seven-eighths of a mill in the dollar on the real and personal valuation of the State to create a fund out of which the Canal Appraisers could distribute their favors, for favors they were recognized to be by all who had studied the construction of the Canal Ring. During the two previous years over $910,000 was appropriated to meet the awards of the Canal Appraisers and the Canal Board, and yet early in 1872 the startling deficiency of $700,000 was announced.

These figures, it must be remembered, are furnished not as the totals of the spoliation by the Canal Ring, but as the amounts furnished to the single arm of the service known as the Canal Appraisers, and not included in the contract frauds published by Gov. Tilden.

The publication of these figures in 1872 had the effect of drawing public attention to the plunderings that were going on in the name of Government, and one of the results was shortly seen in the following occurrences:

On Jan. 11, 1872, the following resolution was adopted by the Assembly, on motion of Mr. Fort, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Canals:

Resolved, That the Canal Appraisers report to this House, within ten days after the passage of this resolution, a full and complete list in detail of each and all claims for damages that have been presented to them, or acted upon by them, since Jan. 1, 1870, stating the time the damages occurred, the character of the damages sustained, the amount of the damages claimed, and the name of the party who originally sustained the damages, and the name of the party now professing to own the claim; also, what action the Board of Appraisers have had thereon; also, stating the amount of damages awarded in each case, if any; also, the name of any and all counsel employed by them to act for the State in each case, and the amount of fees paid each.

The report made in obedience to this resolution, which, by the way, was some weeks in making its way to the desks of the members, contained a table marked A, giving a list of claims filed in the Appraisers' office for canal damages since Jan. 1, 1871, numbering 1,727. The damages accruing were mostly within the decade of 1860, but some of them went back for periods of fifteen or twenty years. They were characterized in the report as "permanent" and "temporary"—mostly the latter. In amount they ranged from sums of less than $100 upward to thousands and tens of thousands. A great many were over $10,000. The highest was for $159,283; another was for $94,778 72; another was put at $87,998 69; another at $84,000, and others still at $40,000, $30,000, &c. The sum total of damages claimed under the filings from Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to the enormous sum of *four millions four hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars*, ($4,459,359.)

Another class of claims marked in this report is known as the Black River claims, and grew out of the injuries and losses alleged to have been sustained by the breaking away of a dam which confined the waters of the North Lake Reservoir in April, 1869. The property damaged lies along the river for 100 miles. An act was passed in 1869 directing the Canal Appraisers to examine these claims, and they were heard and awards made for them. The Canal Board ordered a rehearing of the claims, and testimony was taken in regard to them by the board, which presented the report referred to, including the Black River claims, among the unsettled claims in 1872.

Class "C" in the report contained a list of 101 claims filed prior to 1870 which had been heard by the Appraisers and acted upon wholly or in part. Forty-two of these cases had been decided. The total amount of the other fifty-nine claims not decided was $180,159 75.

The three tables, therefore, footed up:

For claims filed from January, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1872	$4,445,000 00
For Black River claims	659,141 12
For claims filed prior to 1870 and partly acted on	180,159 75
Total	$5,284,300 87

A fourth class of claims was reported, namely, claims for canal damages, on which awards had been made by the board in existence at that time. The amount claimed in the cases in which awards were made was $719,364 24; the amount awarded was $367,945 57. This included thirteen cases sent back from the Canal Board for a rehearing, and presented the astounding fact that over fifty per cent. of the amounts claimed was paid, which is certainly liberal enough in view of the class of claims that were presented to the Appraisers.

While the resolution of the Legislature was as yet unanswered by this report, action was taken by the Canal Board which has value, considered historically, but which requires abundant and clear context to enable the general reader to know whether it was a clever "hedge" or an honest move for reform. At a meeting of the Canal Board on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872, the following striking and important preamble and resolution were offered and adopted:

Whereas, The amount of taxes necessary to be collected for the canal fund increased from $1,019,265 98 in 1868 to $3,880,035 93 in 1871; and

Whereas, The amount paid Superintendents and contractors for repairs increased from $1,011,056 94 in 1868 to $2,052,195 82 in 1871; and

Whereas, The disbursements from the Treasury on Auditor's warrants for the fiscal year were $5,196,895 23, to which add the payments for October, November, and December, 1871, $1,913,340 89, making in fifteen months an expenditure of $7,110,236 12, with large amounts of claims and certificates of indebtedness outstanding; and

Whereas, The receipts for tolls decreased from $4,418,308 50 in 1868 to $2,814,953 79 in 1871, while the percentage of cost of maintenance on tolls received increased from 26.80 per cent. to 79.94 per cent.; and

Whereas, The surplus of revenue over cost of ordinary repairs and collection of tolls have decreased from $3,293,301 13 in 1868 to $592,404 32 in 1871; and

Whereas, The amount remaining for ordinary repairs on the eastern division of the canals was $612,825 46 on Oct. 1, 1871, which amount was expended and the fund overdrawn within three months thereafter; and

Whereas, From the foregoing statement it is perfectly clear that the canals are in a condition not only of absolute bankruptcy, but a source of grave and increasing taxation, and consequent financial injury to the people; therefore

Resolved, That this board respectfully ask of the Legislature a full and searching investigation of the whole question of canal management and finances, to the end that some policy may be adopted by means of which frauds may be prevented, extravagant expenditures stopped, and receipts increased, so as in some measure to relieve the people from taxation and restore the canals to their former position of usefulness and profit to the State and people.

The presentation here made is of a single chapter in the long story of the "Canal Ring's" operations. It is valuable, more as showing the character of those operations than as an exhibit of the amount of the stealing done in this particular manner.

GOV. DIX'S VETOES OF FRAUDULENT CANAL BILLS.

EFFORTS MADE BY HIM TO CHECK THE CORRUPTION IN CANAL MANAGEMENT—SOME OF HIS VETOES, WITH THE REASONS FOR THEM.

An examination of the veto Messages of Gov. Dix in the years of 1873 and 1874, shows a steady and persistent opposition on his part to the passage of any bills tending to a revival of the act of 1870, or the reopening of the doors of the State Treasury, in any manner to claimants against the State for losses said to have been incurred in connection with contracts or otherwise in the construction or repairs of the canal. Apart from a careful adherence to the Constitution, and a jealous watchfulness to guard against its infringement, which pervade the whole tone of these Messages, there is clearly manifested in them an intention to prevent all possible opportunity for fraud, which the Executive seems to have been fully persuaded would have been taken advantage of to the fullest extent, had it been given.

Among the first bills filed after the adjournment of the Legislature, in 1872, by the Governor, with the Secretary of State, not signed, was Senate bill No. 183, entitled "An act in relation to filing certain canal claims against the State in the office of the Canal Appraisers." This was not signed by the Governor, who gave as his reasons for withholding his approval, that the act of 1870 was designed to gather up and again reopen all the claims referred to in the bill. Ample time, he said, had been given for the purpose, and he deemed it inexpedient and improper again to reopen cases which, through the negligence of the parties, were not presented as required by the law.

Senate bill No. 290, an act making further appropriations for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal, was also not approved, for the reason that it did not conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

A claim for extraordinary labor performed and materials furnished on the Champlain Canal by Sidney Seeley, which went before the Assembly and was approved by that body in Assembly bill No. 822, authorizing the Canal Board to adjust and settle the claim, was promptly vetoed by the Governor, as well as bill No. 517, for the relief of Edward J. Quirk, Isaac D. Colman, and Egbert H. Fairchild, on the ground that the contractors had been paid in full under their contract, and had receipted in full for the same.

In 1874 Gov. Dix's action in relation to all bills regarding the canals was equally prompt and judicious. On April 25, 1874, Assembly bill No. 248, for the relief of Catherine Seymore. In his communication accompanying the bill the Governor said that it opened for examination and adjustment a claim for canal damages after the expiration of the time limited by law for presenting it for settlement. It belonged to a numerous class of cases, most of them without any merit, and by making an exception to the general rule of law, it gave them all an equal title to the interposition of the Legislature on separate applications. Every statute of limitation carried with it cases of individual hardship, and it was possible that the one in question might belong to this class. But it seemed to him impolitic, if not unjust, to provide in a single case, and leave others of the same description unprovided for. If the application before him were to be successful there would be no doubt that the next Legislature would be flooded with others of a kindred character, and among them some which had already been denied. His view of the subject was concurred in by the Auditor of the Canal Department, whose opinion he had asked and which was transmitted to the Assembly.

Later an act for the relief of James Baldwin, Sr., of the town of Fort Edward, was rejected on the same grounds taken in the rejection of the case of Catharine Seymour, as well as that for the relief of Orrin Harris, which came within the same category.

The building of bridges for the accommodation of individuals, which had been a fruitful source of fraud under the old rule, was quickly put a stop to under Gov. Dix. Senate bill No. 289, authorizing the construction of a farm bridge over the Champlain Canal, was not approved. The canal where the bridge provided for in the bill was to be built, is a part of Wood Creek, a natural stream. The old bridge had been removed more than twenty years ago, before Stephen P. Rathbun bought the farm, and no reason was perceived why the State should build a bridge for his benefit. Senate bill No. 314, authorizing the Canal Commissioner to construct a farm bridge over Champlain Canal, on a farm belonging to Miles Johnson, in the town of Whitehall, was disposed of in the same manner, on the grounds that it could be constructed, if thought necessary by the Canal Commissioner in charge of the canal, without a special act.

The custom of applying to the Legislature for relief, even in the most trivial cases, having previously obtained, it was sought to be kept up after the party that had begun it had gone out of power. This was exemplified in the act for the relief of Mary G. Ramsey, in Senate bill No. 365. The Governor, in his veto, said that the damages for which the relief was claimed was stated by the Canal Commissioners to have been caused by the incompetency of the crew of the injured boat. It had cost the State $873 39 to repair the break in the aqueduct caused by the mismanagement of the boat, and it was estimated that the State had lost $15,000 more by the suspension of navigation. There was no reason why the State should pay for the damage to the boat which had caused the injury.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

OPINION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS ON THE CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION AND ITS OBJECT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 25.—Commenting on the call for an extra session of the Legislature, the *Times* says:

"We regard an extra session of the Legislature as simply affording an opportunity to do now what has been neglected in the past. Everything depends upon concert of action and determination on the part of those having the material interests of the State at heart to see the adjustment carried out in good faith by both parties to the agreement, and that nothing shall prevent the reformation to gain which this arrangement is made."

The *Picayune* says: "The subjects of legislation selected for precedence in the order of business are certainly of importance, and if appropriate action shall be taken on them much good may be accomplished. The several sessions must not be made the agency or pretext for the revival of partisan schemes or for the perpetuation of party conflicts. It should be devoted solely to the task of adjusting political differences and enacting the necessary measures of reform."

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—A number of prominent Ohio Republicans, editors and others, met here to-day to consult with the Republican State Central Committee relative to the coming campaign. It was decided to hold the State Convention on June 2.

WASHINGTON.

THE INCREASED POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

A LOBBYING SCHEME THAT SUCCEEDED IN THE CONFUSION OF THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS—EFFECT OF THE NEW REVENUE LAW—CLASSIFICATION OF CALF-HAIR GOODS IN THE TARIFF—A MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION BEFORE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The effects of the increase of postage which Adams Express Company lobbied through are not yet fully known. Here is a newly-discovered complication. The postage estimates of the departments of the Government, including the Post Office Department itself, were based on the old rates. Most of the departmental mails are of the third class, and the double rate will, in six months, exhaust the appropriation for postage which were made for one year. There is a law against a public officer incurring any expense which will cause a deficiency, even though such a deficiency, as in the present instance, would be no actual loss to the Government, because the payments of the other departments to the Post Office for postage, are nothing more than transferring money from one pocket to another. The law would be just as much violated as if the deficiency were an actual expenditure. The dilemma into which the departments are thrown operates for the benefit of the express companies in this way. The Treasury Department has an appropriation for expenses of collecting customs; out of this it is proper to pay the cost of sending blanks to the different Collectors, and to save the creating of a deficiency in the postage appropriation the Department may forward the blanks by express. The companies thus get Government business which would otherwise be done without cost through the mails.

THE REVENUE.

The receipts from Customs thus far for the current month are about $10,000,000, and are expected to reach nearly $13,000,000 by the end of the month. This is fully up to the Customs receipts for the corresponding month of last year. A considerable sum will be realized this month from the increased duties on sugar under the act of March 3. Some invoices of sugar were ordered in anticipation of the increased duties, but were not got afloat in time to be admitted under the old rates. The receipts from internal revenue thus far for the current month reach about eight and one-half million dollars, and will reach ten millions by the close of the month. This increase in internal revenue receipts is attributable to the large quantities of spirits and tobacco withdrawn prior to the passage of the act of March 3. The receipts from the tax on spirits will materially fall off for the two months next ensuing. Until the stock now on hand and not liable to the increased tax has been disposed of, there will be a material reduction in the manufacture of spirits.

CALF-HAIR GOODS.

The question of the proper classification of what is known as "calf-hair goods," which has been in dispute between the Treasury Department and importers for some time past has been finally determined in favor of the Government. Since 1869 calf-hair goods have been imported at an average duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem. It has been the custom of the foreign manufacturer to mix in that class of goods a certain proportion of wool, which was impossible to detect save by a microscope. This mixture of wool, which has been discovered by Government officials, was unknown to and denied by the importers. The presence of wool in calf-hair goods changes the classification and makes calf-hair goods liable to duty as wool goods at the rate of fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Recently a suit was brought in New-York for the increased duties, with a view of reaching a decision, and the judgment of the court was rendered in favor of the Government. A few days ago a delegation representing the New-York importers visited Washington, bringing with them samples of calf-hair goods for the purpose of having them examined with a microscope under the direction of Treasury officials. The delegation consisted of Frederick Butterfield, of Frederick Butterfield & Co.; D. McKeever, of H. Harriman & Co.; D. H. Arnold, of Arnold & Co., and H. Gitterman, of Gitterman, Sulzbacher & Co. The examinations were made in presence of those gentleman and revealed that the samples brought by them contained from thirty to seventy per cent. of wool, thus affirming, by positive demonstration, the correctness of the judgment rendered by the New-York courts. The delegation left here satisfied with the examination made, and reconciled to the decision of the Treasury Department. This change in classification of calf-hair goods will add at least $1,500,000 annually to the Customs revenue.

THE WINNEBAGOES DISSOLVING THEIR TRIBAL RELATIONS.

Three Winnebago chiefs, representing that portion of their tribe residing in Wisconsin, arrived here to-day. The purpose of their visit is to confer with the President, with a view to obtaining a dissolution of their tribal relations, in order that they may become citizens.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The special agents appointed by the Treasury Department to examine into the administration of the New-Orleans Custom-house have made a report to the Secretary, and recommend changes which will reduce the annual expenditures at that port $144,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

During Secretary Bristow's absence from Washington rumors have been circulated that he intends to resign his position and enter upon other pursuits, but the most intimate friends of that gentleman deny the truth of the rumors. Ex-Senator Chandler's name has been mentioned as his successor, but he recently declared there was no office in the gift of the President that he would accept.

GEN. SPINNER.

Treasurer Spinner said to-day that his visit to the President yesterday had exclusive reference to business for private parties, the particulars of which he freely related. It is inferred from his conversation that while he is not over-anxious to retain his position, his retirement from it will not be immediate.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU FRAUDS.

The Attorney General has written a letter to United States Attorneys having control of suits against parties charged with fraud in connection with the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, requiring them to promptly and thoroughly investigate all alleged frauds, and to institute legal proceedings in all cases where they are satisfied frauds have been committed, and to make early reports to the Department of Justice in detail, giving the name of each case, and whatever action has been taken.

LOUISIANA JUDGESHIP.

Marshal Packard, Mr. Pardee, and Col. Fish, of New-Orleans, visited the President to-day on the subject of his power to appoint Mr. Pardee or some other person as District Judge of Louisiana, but the probability is the office will remain vacant until the next session of Congress, as it was said in executive session that the President has no power to make an appointment until that time. It seems to have been the wish of the Senate to confirm the appointment of some gentleman who had no local affiliations. At the latest hour ex-Senator Pratt, of Indiana, was suggested to the President by the Committee on the Judiciary. By the courtesy usually extended to ex-Senators, his name would have come up for immediate action without reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. The President was assured that Mr. Pratt would be confirmed, but the President adhered to Mr. Pardee, whose nomination was laid on the table. This action, it is said, involves no personal disparagement of Mr. Pardee, but carries out the theory of the majority of the Republican Senators that it would be better for an entire stranger to occupy the bench.

DESIGN FOR A MARINE RAM.

Commodore Ammen, during the late session of Congress, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy plans and estimates for a marine ram, designed solely for that purpose, and with the intention of making the construction as strong as is requisite to strike a solid body at a high velocity without injury to her, and upon a model believed proper to enable the vessel to attain a high rate of speed, and to turn in a very short arc and with great rapidity. Congress, however, did not act upon the subject.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—ACTION OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN, AND PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The war between various freight lines to the East for through business is continued vigorously, and the indications are that the fight will be prosecuted as sharply as any that has preceded it. To-day there was another drop in the rates, fourth-class freight to New-York being taken at thirty cents per 100 pounds. During the day there was a tacit agreement between the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, whereby uniform rates would be charged on through freight for the time being. This has the appearance of a combination against the Baltimore and Ohio, as it is apparent it is this line alone they are fighting. The rates agreed upon are lower to New-York Philadelphia and Boston, while those to Baltimore remain the same. It is thus intended to strike the Baltimore and Ohio in its vulnerable spot, and compel it to lower rates to Baltimore to a ruinous figure in order to protect business to that point as against New-York. The new rates on fourth-class freights per 100 pounds are: From Chicago to New-York City, thirty cents; to Boston, forty cents; to Philadelphia, twenty-five cents; to Baltimore, thirty-five cents. To all purposes the Baltimore and Ohio has withdrawn from the contest for New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia freights, and does not seem prepared to meet the rates adopted by the other roads. Shippers are now making large contracts on account of the reductions, feeling that the figures will not go any lower.

There has been no change in passenger tariffs East over the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads in consequence of the reduction from Buffalo to Chicago. The rate to New-York is now $18 over these two roads.

THE SUSQUEHANNA ICE GORGES.

EXTENT OF THE DANGER TO WILLIAMSPORT—A TELEGRAPH STATION AT THE GLEN UNION GORGE TO WARN PEOPLE AT THE EXPOSED POINTS BELOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RENOVO, Penn., March 25.—There is no change in the situation at this point. The back water from the Glen Union gorge, when the river commences to rise, will probably flood the lower part of Renovo, but no fears of any serious damage from that source are entertained. The principal danger to this town arises from the fact that the snow on the mountains surrounding it is three feet in depth. A sudden thaw would send a great volume of water down on the town, and undoubtedly cause serious damage to property. The officers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have established a telegraph office at the head of the Glen Union gorge. The office is kept open day and night, and the men stationed at that point have instructions to watch the condition of the river, and when a rise is threatened warn the people at all points below of the impending danger.

EFFECT OF THE LATEST COLD WEATHER—THE ICE THICKENING AND INCREASING THE DANGER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 25.—Every day of the present cold weather puts off for just so long the inundation threatened by the breaking up of the Glen Union gorge, but really, by giving time for the ice to become thicker, increases the danger to the city. The men engaged in cutting a passage through the ice are at work night and day.

THE EFFORT TO CUT A CHANNEL THROUGH THE ICE—AN EXPERIMENT WITH BLASTING POWDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 25.—The work of cutting away the ice here continues with unabated vigor. The force of men was increased yesterday to nearly 300. A passage three miles in length has been cut, and by to-morrow there will be clear water from Lycoming Creek, four miles above the city, to the lumber-boom chute. The ice, however, is massing at the suspension wire bridge, and the water has already commenced to back up and flood some low lands near the river. An experiment was made about two miles below the city to-day on the ice by Mr. H. K. Warren, of New-York, with bullion blasting-powder. A hole was made in the ice, and a package containing seven cartridges, each weighing three and a half pounds, was dropped in with a lighted fuse four feet in length attached. The explosion, which occurred five minutes after the cartridges were dropped in made a hole fifteen feet in diameter. The ice and mud from the bottom of the river was blown a hundred feet high. The experiment was made at the instance of Mayor Powell and Mr. Baldwin, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. It has not yet been decided whether this method of clearing the river of ice will be adopted.

SIGNS OF A THAW—THE CONDITION OF THE GORGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILTON, Penn., March 25.—The gorge gives no signs of breaking up. The ice is three feet thick, and increasing in strength and thickness every day. To-night the weather is milder than it has been during the past week, and there are signs of a thaw.

THE WILKESBARRE GORGE—THE STREAM TOO SHALLOW TO CARRY OFF THE ICE—IMPENDING DANGER WHEN THE RIVER RISES.

WILKESBARRE, March 25.—It has been cold here all day, and to-night it is freezing hard. The foot of the Wilkesbarre gorge was examined this afternoon on behalf of the City Council by Street Commissioner Johnson with a view of setting a force of men at work cutting a channel through it. The water was found to be as low as it is in July, and without current enough to carry away the ice if it once were cut into small pieces. For this reason the work will not be begun. The project of blasting with nitro-glycerine is still being discussed. The company which owned the new toll bridge at Pittston have signified their intention of bringing suit against the Wilkesbarre Bridge Company for destroying one span of their structure at the time the old Pittston bridge was burned. The span was worth $8,000. The plan of building a dam across the North Branch Canal to prevent the flooding of Canal street by it, has been abandoned, the Council holding that the water will come in at other points, and that a dam would assist in submerging the gas-works and washing away the banks of the canal, and the city would make itself liable for damage done. At White Haven, on the Lehigh, the people are in fear of a destructive freshet. The ice is very thick, and millions of feet of logs are frozen up in it. It will resist a great volume of water, and the scenes of 1862 may be repeated.

THE EAST BOSTON MURDERER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, March 25.—George Pemberton, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Bingham at East Boston, was arrested here this afternoon. In his pocket was found a knife belonging to the murdered woman, and on his face the scratches made by her hands. He is fully identified, and although denying the crime, his conviction is considered certain. The murder was so brutal, and awakened such general indignation that the announcement of the arrest was received in this city with a marked sense of satisfaction.

ENGLISH NOTES.

SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND POLITICAL TOPICS.

ROYALTY IN THE LENTEN SEASON—THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS—PERILS OF COURT LIFE—MR. DISRAELI AND HIS SECRETARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.

A gloomy sky, distracting changes of temperature, and the general dullness of trade and everything else have combined to make the beginning of the season decidedly heavy. Although most folk have given it up, for the present at least, as a bad job, the Heir Apparent and the Princess are doing their best to imitate Mark Tapley, and to be jolly even in east-windy Lent. They go to the theatre two or three times a week, and have even had a ball in their own house, to the great scandal of the High Church world, which groans through its agony over their backslidings and the national calamities which may be expected to follow.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

It has been suggested that possibly a course of Moody and Sankey, who have just come to town, might do the royal family good, but they have not been tried as yet. I do not know whether this firm of revivalists is as well known at New-York as at Chicago, but they are pretty sure to make a tour through the States to celebrate the conversion of Great Britain. There can be no doubt of their popularity in those parts of the United Kingdom which they have already visited, but then a great allowance must be made for the extreme dullness of all provincial towns, where even a circus with a brass band will create a sensation. Messrs. Moody and Sankey make no charge for admission, trusting to the sale of their hymn-books and the subscriptions of the benevolent just to pay expenses, and of course that is enough for such good men. Mr. Sankey plays on what is called the American cabinet organ, and it is, I suppose, another proof of the persistent malignity of the British mind toward American institutions that it should be supposed that he gets a handsome commission on the sale of the instrument for which he does his best to secure popularity. The impression had got abroad that the services of those gentlemen were of a highly stimulating character; but, whether they have changed their style in coming to London, or whether the local reports were exaggerated, there can at best be no question that they have not as yet produced any excitement here. Mr. Sankey's singing, though it is questionable from an artistic point of view, seems to be generally liked, but Mr. Moody does not go down so well. He is, in fact, a mere illiterate ranter of the most vulgar kind, a very low sort of Artemus Ward, applying his jokes in a most offensive way to Scriptural subjects. As yet, Moody and Sankey have been rather a failure in London, for, though they have attracted vast audiences in consequence of the curiosity excited as to the character of the services, they have not produced much impression on the people who have gone to hear them. Still, they have a considerable number of keen partisans, and among them men of rank and education, including Lord Chancellor Cairns.

THE MINISTRY AND THE JUDICATURE BILL.

The conviction gains ground that the ministry have seriously damaged themselves by throwing over the Judicature bill in order to please a secret committee of Conservative peers. The constitution of the Appeal Court is a comparatively small matter in itself, but nothing can be more objectionable than the way in which a settled plan has been upset without any public discussion whatever. The opponents of the Government have been furnished with an excellent theme for electioneering speeches, since there is nothing of which Englishmen are so jealous as of a secret and irresponsible power controlling the acts of the ostensible Ministers, and even compelling them to reverse their own acts. The more moderate Conservatives are rather alarmed at the probable consequences of this movement, but I suppose the Government will be ashamed to change its ground once more, and so will feel bound to face the crisis which it has provoked.

THE TENANT RIGHT BILL.

The Tenant Right bill, which was last night introduced by the Duke of Richmond in the House of Lords, is, as might be expected, a very innocuous measure. It makes provision for compensation to tenants for improvements; but this apparent concession is qualified by the condition that within two months of the act coming into operation any landlord may send notice to his tenants that he does not intend to let his land under the rules laid down in the bill. It is, therefore, a purely permissive bill, and leaves things just as they are. This may, perhaps, be the wisest course; but, then, why should a bill be brought in to enable landlords to do what, if they choose, they could do already?

JOHN MITCHEL'S ELECTION.

It is satisfactory that the question of the legality of Mr. Mitchel's second election for Tipperary will be determined by the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. Capt. Moore, the Conservative candidate, "claims the seat on the following grounds: Firstly, because Mitchel is an alien. Secondly, because he was convicted of treason and felony at Dublin in 1848, and was duly sentenced to penal servitude and transportation to Bermuda, and, before the term of his service expired, escaped from prison, and has neither undergone the imprisonment to which he was sentenced nor been pardoned; thirdly, because he has been declared disqualified by the House of Commons to be elected, and such disqualification still continues." Whatever may be thought of the first and third pleas there can hardly be much doubt as to the decision of the court on the second.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION FESTIVITIES.

There is a great controversy just now as to the propriety of abolishing the annual commemoration festivities at Oxford, which has just been decreed by the authorities. The truth is that the railways have quite revolutionized the old snugness and seclusion of the university, while democratic progress has also introduced important changes into the composition of the community. Everybody who can afford it now sends his son to get a university education, and, as might be expected, shoddy comes to the front. There has of late years been a shameful increase in the luxury and expense of life at Oxford, and at commemoration the town is invaded by visitors, and the students are tempted, and indeed almost compelled by social competition, to disburse extravagantly in all sorts of hospitalities. It was necessary to put a check on this, and the authorities have done wisely in suppressing the occasion of the evil. But, of course, the shoddy people are having a howl over being deprived of a chance of ostentatious display.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade returns for last month are not quite so bad as those for January, when there was an exceptionally large falling off in business, but they show that there is still a continuous decline in imports. The exports are more satisfactory, showing an increase of quantities though not of values. There can be little doubt that this state of things must be expected to go on for some time, and that a revival is as yet remote. Mr. G. T. Clarke, one of the oldest of the Welsh iron-masters, has written an interesting letter to the *Economist* in regard to the lock-out, which still continues, without any prospect of a surrender on either side. He points out that the market for iron which England formerly commanded has now been greatly, and, he fears, permanently, curtailed by the efforts of other countries to provide for their own wants in this respect. He mentions that Russia, hitherto the most considerable customer for English railway iron, intends issuing a new railway loan in London, and to force its expenditure upon Russian produce by levying a duty of about £6 10s. a ton upon English iron. Thus, he says, the English iron trade will be left without a single important foreign customer either in Europe or America; and the make of iron must therefore suffer a reduction.

PERILS OF A COURT RECEPTION.

There seems to be no doubt that Sir Arthur Helps' death was caused by his catching cold at the Prince of Wales' levee. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more cruel ordeal for an elderly man in delicate health than to have to stand for some hours in cold, draughty waiting-rooms, clothed only in a thin uniform, and probably for the greater part of the time bareheaded. The whole system of levees and drawing-rooms is perfectly barbarous. It is a fatigue and a nuisance to everybody concerned, and some more civilized method of enabling the sovereign to receive the homage of her principal subjects might surely be devised. The West-end doctors have a busy time after every drawing-room, and many a poor lady owes a serious illness, if not death, to her loyal devotion. Men, being usually more robust, suffer less at a levee than the other sex at a drawing-room, but every now and then they get hit, too.

SIR ARTHUR HELPS' SUCCESSOR.

It is understood that Sir A. Helps' successor at the Privy Council will be Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, son of Mr. Lawrence Peel, and consequently nephew of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman. He is at present Private Secretary to the Duke of Richmond, who is President of the Council, and his second name indicates a friendly connection with the Duke's family.

MR. CORRY AND MR. DISRAELI.

Another vacant place of some importance is that of Clerk of the Parliament, in the House of Lords, which has just been resigned by Sir John Lefevre on account of advanced years. It has been offered by Mr. Disraeli to his Private Secretary, Mr. Montague Corry, but has been declined by that gentleman, as he prefers to continue in his present position, which is one of much influence and responsibility, though of small emolument. It is possible that Mr. Corry is one of the great men of whom the world as yet knows little, and it is possible that his name may not have reached the other side of the Atlantic; but though he has never been much before the public, he is undoubtedly a personage in his own way. He has been Mr. Disraeli's Private Secretary and factotum ever since he was a lad fresh from college; has been trained to all his ways and habits, and saturated with his ideas. The two have been for some years inseparable companions, and it may easily be imagined that a strong personal attachment has sprung up between them, and that the elder submits in many things to the guidance of the younger. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Disraeli would feel very deeply the loss of one upon whom, in so many delicate and confidential matters, he has been accustomed to rely; and the Secretary will perhaps be repaid in some other way for his devotion. It may be added that Mr. Corry, on account, not merely of his peculiar position, but of his personal qualities, being bright, genial, and courteous, is naturally a favorite in society. He is a son of the Mr. Corry who was at one time a Conservative First Lord of the Admiralty.

J. H. F.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE RAILROAD FIGHT—TAXING RAILROADS—REPAYING MONEYS TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 25, 1875.

The fear that the bill introduced yesterday for the repeal of the third section of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad supplement might be declared a private bill, and in order probably that no time might be lost, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday procured the introduction into the Senate of another bill contemplating the same object. The bill was presented by Mr. Hopper, of Passaic, and, quoting the third section entire, provides that any bill containing that section shall be and is hereby repealed. There is nothing in it indicating that the section quoted is in the Long Branch supplement, and its possible application to any railroad in the State lifts it out of the domain of private acts, and makes it, seemingly at least, a public act. The bill was received for its first reading and referred to the proper committee.

Another heavy railroad fight is threatened over a bill to-day reported by the special committee appointed in the House to annoy the Erie Railway Company. This committee had the bill formerly reported by them recommitted. To-day they reported a very much more important bill. It is offered as a supplement to the act passed April 2, 1873, "to establish just rules for the taxation of railroad corporations, and to induce their acceptance and uniform adoption," and provides that for the purposes of county and municipal taxation, contemplated in the act to which the present bill is a supplement, the assessment of valuation of all real property of railroads owned, used, or occupied by them, (excepting their main stem or road-bed and track, not exceeding 100 feet in width, and excepting the land which said railroads are permitted to hold free from tax at their termini,) shall hereafter be made by the Tax Assessors or other proper officers of the several municipalities and townships in this State in which such land may be located, instead of by the Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, who heretofore has made such valuations. The effect of the bill will be to largely increase the local taxes imposed on all the roads in the State except the Pennsylvania Road, which is protected by a special contract with the State. The bill was ordered printed without reference.

The bill for making the wages of Midland Railroad employes, due for four months' services, a lien upon the railroad property, prior to all other liens, was passed by the House.

The Senate to-day passed a resolution, offered by Senator Hill, of Morris, directing the Representatives of the State in Congress to urge the settlement of a certain class of claims against the several States. In 1836 the General Government found itself in possession of $28,000,000 in surplus revenues, and redistributed it among the States. Mr. Hill's resolution is for the repayment of the moneys. The amount due from the State of New-Jersey is $764,670 44. The resolution was sent to the House, but has not yet been acted upon.

The prospects of an early adjournment are good. It is probable that the House will consent to an adjournment next week.

FUNERAL OF ALEXANDER W. HARVEY IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—The funeral services of the late Alexander W. Harvey were held at St. Paul's Cathedral at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, Rev. Dr. Shelton officiating. There was a very large attendance of friends and prominent citizens. The display of flowers was very fine. About thirty-two devices in flowers were brought from New-York. The remains were deposited temporarily in the cathedral vault. The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. L. Howard, George Truscott, E. Carleton Sprague, John M. Hutchinson, O. H. Marshall, J. N. Mathews, S. K. Worthington, and George R. Babcock.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A letter from Commander Lull, in charge of the United States Interoceanic Canal Surveying Party on the Isthmus of Panama, has been received at the Navy Department. He says the problem seems to be assuming something like a definite shape, and the way is now beginning to be seen to a very favorable solution of it. A cursory examination at the beginning convinced the party that the vicinity of the railroad would offer the best chance for locating a suitable line for the Interoceanic Canal.

BRITISH TROOPS TO DRILL CANADIAN MILITIA.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 25.—A cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* says it is stated that a brigade of artillery and one regiment of the line, and probably the Fourteenth Hussars, will be sent to Canada to drill the volunteer Militia.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF JOHN MARTIN, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

DUBLIN, March 25.—John Martin, Member of Parliament for Meath, is in a precarious state of health, in consequence of excitement produced by the death and funeral of John Mitchel.

THE REVIVAL DISCUSSION IN THE LONDON JOURNALS.

LONDON, March 26—6 A. M.—The *Times* expresses the opinion this morning that the popular interest in the Moody and Sankey revival movement is rapidly falling off, but other journals assert that it is undiminished.

The attendance at Agricultural Hall last night was much reduced, only 8,000 people being present, probably in consequence of the holidays. At the close of the meeting Mr. Moody asked all who were religiously moved to rise, and nearly all responded to his call.

DISASTER TO A SHIP FROM NEW-ORLEANS FOR LIVERPOOL.

QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—The ship India, Moran, master, from New-Orleans Feb. 10, for Liverpool, has put in here damaged, having lost mizzenmast and rudder. She will be towed to Liverpool, where she will discharge and repair.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH COMMISSION ON THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, March 25.—The Commission which has been organized here to secure a proper representation of French products at the United States Centennial Exhibition, held a preliminary meeting to-day.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS—THE LATTER PREPARING TO ATTACK PUYCERDA.

MADRID, March 25.—Gen. Campos has inflicted another defeat on the Carlists at Huguet, near Ridaura. The enemy lost 300, and the Alfonsists 68 killed.

The Carlists are concentrating for an attack on Puycerda.

CARLIST LEADERS PROTESTING AGAINST CABRERA'S MANIFESTO.

PARIS, March 25.—According to the latest advices from the Carlist head-quarters at Estella, Gens. Mendiri, Saballs, and Tristany have united in a forcible protest against Gen. Cabrera's manifestoes in favor of Alfonso.

GEN. DORREGARAY AND THE CABRERA MOVEMENT.

PARIS, March 25.—It is reported that Gen. Dorregaray joins the other Carlist Generals in their protest against Cabrera's course.

GERMANY.

OTHER RELIGIOUS ORDERS TO COME UNDER THE ANTI-JESUIT LAW.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Government contemplates an amendment of the law against Jesuits, so as to make it operative against other religious orders.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

MEETING HELD YESTERDAY—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED INDORSING GOV. TILDEN'S ACTION—LOW TOLLS AND HONEST MANAGEMENT ADVOCATED.

A special meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking action in regard to the recent Message of Gov. Tilden to the Legislature in reference to canal matters.

The President, Mr. Benjamin P. Baker, occupied the chair. On motion, a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, in a recent Message to the Legislature of this State, has ably and thoroughly exposed the corrupt management of the canals; and

Whereas, This action on the part of the Governor is calculated to advance the interests this association was formed to promote, viz., the benefit of the commerce of this City;

Resolved, That we sincerely acknowledge our appreciation of the Governor's action referred to, and tender him our hearty co-operation in all lawful measures tending toward an honest, efficient, and economical management of the canals.

Resolved, That we approve the suggestion on the part of the Produce Exchange that a joint meeting of commercial organizations be held to take appropriate action in the matter, and will attend such meeting in a body.

Resolved, That all members of this association be invited to attend.

Mr. F. B. Thurber reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Canal Board has decided upon a reduction in tolls, which, if concurred in by the Legislature, will greatly benefit the commerce of the canals;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association such a reduction is eminently wise and necessary, and should receive the favorable and early consideration of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the policy of low tolls upon the canals is in our opinion eminently wise, and that further reductions should be made as often as is consistent with maintaining them in an efficient state.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

IN CLIFF AND FULTON STREETS—LOSS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Turpenning, of the Second Precinct, discovered smoke issuing from the windows on the fourth floor of the six-story brick building Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff street, which extends the entire depth of the block to Fulton street, and is numbered 54 and 56 on that street. The officer summoned assistance, and hastening to the nearest fire-alarm box sent out the fire signal. The firemen were very prompt in responding to the call, but owing to the difficulty experienced in forcing open the iron shutters which guarded the windows on the upper floors of the building, the flames had gained considerable headway before the streams of water could be brought to bear upon them. They quickly traversed the building from end to end, and spread to the fifth and sixth floors. Fearing a disastrous conflagration would ensue, Chief Engineer Bates ordered a second alarm to be sent out, and in a few minutes the reserve force from the adjoining district had reached the place. The block in which the burning building is situated was surrounded by steamers, and by 4 A. M. the flames were under control, but they were not entirely extinguished until the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the building were gutted and the roof partially burned. The first, second, and third floors are occupied by John S. Dickerson & Co., importers of and dealers in tin and metals. The stock, which is valued at $256,000, is damaged by water to the extent of $15,000, and is insured for $135,000. The rest of the building is occupied by R. E. Dietz, manufacturer of lamps and lanterns, whose loss is $20,000 on stock and $5,000 on machinery, which is covered by an insurance of $38,000. The building is owned by Mrs. Gordon, and is damaged to the extent of $10,000. The fire is supposed to have originated on the fifth floor of the building, and is believed to have been caused by the hot coals left in one of the soldering furnaces on the work-bench. The matter is being investigated by Fire Marshal Sheldon. During the progress of the fire a large crowd gathered about the burning building, and necessitated the presence of a large force of Police to preserve order and protect the firemen from interference.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 79 Canal street, occupied by Joseph Cohn, dealer in peddlers' supplies. The fire was discovered by the members of an engine company located in the immediate vicinity, and was extinguished in a few moments. Damage to stock $500, and to building, $50.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

TILTON'S FAMILIAR RELATIONS WITH THE WOODHULLS.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED SERVANTS AT THE FREE LOVE MANSION—TILTON URGED MRS. WOODHULL TO PUBLISH THE "BEECHER ARTICLE"—HE FREQUENTLY STAYED ALL NIGHT AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET HOUSE—A BED-CHAMBER SCENE IN WHICH TILTON AND MRS. WOODHULL WERE CONCERNED.

With the retirement of Miss Bessie Turner from the stand, the public interest—or, more correctly, curiosity—which attaches to the Tilton-Beecher scandal has manifestly decreased. The turn which the case took on Wednesday evening in reference to the establishment of the *Golden Age* embraced the dry and uninteresting issues of business negotiation, with some coloring of motive, and this kind of thing is not what the visitors to the Brooklyn City Court are in quest of. Mrs. Tilton and all her friends were absent yesterday, and beside the plaintiff and defendant, Mr. Moulton on the one hand and Mrs. Beecher on the other were the only persons prominently connected with the trial who were in attendance. There were several persons in the court-room, however, who appear to be connected with it in a kind of collateral fashion. Three witnesses were examined all of whom were persons of color. Two of them were full-blooded negroes, and the third would probably come within the description of an octoroon. They had been all connected with the Woodhull mansion or office, or both, and the purpose of their evidence was to show the relations which existed between Mr. Tilton and the Woodhull party. The testimony of one of them went to the further extent of endeavoring to show that Mr. Tilton was actively connected with the preparation and publication of the Woodhull scandal.

The first of these witnesses was James B. Woodley. He was born in 1845, in Virginia, and had been a slave until the termination of the war. After detailing the reasons which induced him to come North, he testified that he came to be employed in Mrs. Woodhull's house in Thirty-eighth street, and subsequently in her office in Broad street. He met Mr. Tilton in the latter place. He was introduced to Mr. Tilton by Mrs. Woodhull, who said that he was a gentleman who had done a great deal for witness' people in the South, and that he was, or had been, the editor of the Brooklyn *Union*. He then took a liking to Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton, he said, was sitting between Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. The witness, it appeared, was arrested for putting the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly* containing the scandal in the Post Office. Witness testified to one occasion in the Broad street office, when Mr. Tilton was present, when Mrs. Woodhull asked witness if he was a "free lover." Witness said that he did not know what it meant, and she then explained the meaning of "free love." He said that he did not believe in that doctrine, and she then said that Henry Ward Beecher, who was the greatest man in the country, was a free lover. Witness testified that Mr. Tilton frequently lunched at the office, and used to visit at the house in Thirty-eighth street. He also testified that he was present at an interview at which Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood were present. Mr. Tilton, he said, stated on that occasion that if Mrs. Woodhull published "that thing," (he did not know what it was,) she would be a made woman. Plymouth Church was referred to, and it was stated that the congregation would give $100,000 to stop it. Col. Blood refused to publish it, and said they would all be thrown into jail. Witness testified to another conversation, in which Col. Blood said to Mrs. Woodhull that if they published that article he would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Tilton was present. At the time of the conversation in the office, there were printed slips or proofs ready to go up to the printing office. He had some of these in his hand, but did not know what they were. Witness was questioned as to the familiarity which existed between Mr. Tilton and the ladies. He answered that they used to sit together with their arms round each other, and added that he thought it quite natural. This supplemental response evoked the laughter of the audience, and the laughter brought about the rebuke of the court. When the direct examination of the witness had concluded, he addressed his Honor and asked that he might not be detained long, as he was troubled with rheumatism. This was the cause of renewed merriment.

Mr. Fullerton gave but slight heed to the appeal of the witness, and, despite his rheumatic affection, insisted on putting him through a long cross-examination, touching his antecedents. Having some money saved, and hearing that in New-York they were paying ten cents on the dollar, he came North, he said, with the view of getting that interest. Mr. Fullerton inquired how much money he had when he came North, but he was resolute in declining to make known his financial resources. Counsel abandoned this inquiry, and then made the witness go over the details of the conversations which he had heard between Mr. Tilton and the Woodhull party. He said that Mr. Tilton talked about publishing the "Beecher article," stating, "I could not do it; they would crush me; I am a man; you are a woman, and can do it." All of them, witness said, used the phrase, "The Beecher article." He was also emphatic in stating that Col. Blood refused all along to have anything to do with it. Recess was taken at this stage.

When the court resumed its session, Mr. Fullerton pursued the same line of cross-examination. The witness deposed that the "Beecher article" was referred to on but two days, once on a Monday and again on the following day. Witness was taken ill after that. Counsel asked if the interview which he had described took place on Monday or Tuesday, and he answered that the "last interview" took place on Tuesday. Counsel was not disposed to dispute that statement, and repeated his question as to whether the interview described took place on Monday or Tuesday, and he received the same answer. The question having been repeated several times, the witness said that the conversation was the same both days, and between the same persons. He was asked for the details of the Monday interview, and he described Mr. Tilton as saying that he had an article for them to publish. He also said that he read the article for them, but he could not tell whether he read from proof-slips or from manuscript. After further examination he said that he was reading from proofs, which they had there. He was then questioned as to what his understanding of "proofs" was. He thought that he had answered the question already, but Mr. Fullerton continued to press the question in his gentlest and most persuasive manner. Then the witness thought that there was no use in wasting time, whereat the Judge and all the spectators laughed. Mr. Fullerton had to ask the assistance of his Honor, and with his aid it was ascertained that the witness understood "proofs" to be printed matter, or, as he expressed it, "manuscript struck out in print." He was then questioned respecting the details of the conversation, and he described it in almost the same terms as the other conversation which he had heard on Tuesday. The Woodhulls, he said, went from Thirty-eighth street to Twenty-third, and were living in Irving place at the time of their arrest. He had seen Mr. Tilton in both Twenty-third street and Irving place. He was in a room with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, and they were reading the manuscripts and proofs from the printing office. "When," asked counsel, "did you see Mr. Tilton sitting on the sofa between the two women?" and the witness answered "there wouldn't be no use in asking me that, it was so often." He then said that they used to sit in that way while people passed in and out. "Before the public," asked counsel. "Yes," answered the witness, "and that was the reason I took no notice of it." He was then cross-examined in reference to the evidence which he gave in the United States Court when the prosecution was urged against Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. He was asked if he hadn't told the District Attorney or his assistant that Mr. Tilton had written the Beecher article, for he had heard him read it. His answer was that he did not, but he admitted having said that in his opinion it was Mr. Tilton who wrote it. The responses of the witness were frequently provocative of merriment, and whenever Mr. Fullerton confused him in respect to conversations or interviews he was not slow to say that he guessed counsel was getting things mixed up.

Richard Allan Gray, who may be described as an octoroon, was the next witness. He had been brought on from Washington by Miss Claflin and had been employed in the Broad street office. He had also boarded in the house in Thirty-eighth street. He described some acts of familiarity between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, and testified that Mr. Tilton used to frequently visit the house in Thirty-eighth street and remain there oftentimes all night. He had seen him in Mrs. Woodhull's bed-room, in the parlor, and in the dining-room. He testified that Mr. Tilton had been engaged on the life of Mrs. Woodhull, and in reference to the Steinway Hall meeting represented Mrs. Woodhull as saying to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Beecher had better preside or she would make it hotter for him on earth than hell itself below. Mr. Tilton's answer, he said, was "Oh, he has got to preside; he will do it." The witness was not cross-examined.

Lucy Anne Giles, who had been employed in Mrs. Woodhull's in the capacity of cook, was the next witness. She was specific as to several of Mr. Tilton's visits, when, as alleged, he stayed in the house all night, and the crowning statement in her testimony was that on one occasion at night she brought up refreshments to Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom, where she found that lady in her night-dress, and Mr. Tilton with her, with his coat and vest off, and in his stocking feet. Plaintiff's counsel did not cross-examine the witness, and she retired from the stand. It was then ten minutes before the usual hour of adjournment, but the defense not being ready with any witness whose testimony would be brief, the Court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:05 the court asked counsel if they were ready to proceed. No response being given, the court again said:

"Mr. Shearman, are you ready to proceed? Any more witnesses?"

Mr. Beach—There is a motion pending before your Honor to strike out.

The Court—I think I will let that stand for the present, Sir; I will let that stand precisely as it is at present.

Mr. Shearman then called the name of James B. Woodley. A young colored man came forward in response to the call and was sworn.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES B. WOODLEY.

Mr. Evarts—James, where do you now live? A.—No. 604 Classon avenue.

Q.—How are you occupied this Winter? A.—Well, I have been studying, trying to get some education this Winter.

Q.—Where were you born?—

Mr. Tracy—A little louder.

Mr. Evarts—A little louder. A.—In Virginia.

Q.—And how old are you now? A.—I was born August, 1845.

Q.—Were you a slave? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—And when did you become free? A.—When Lee surrendered.

Q.—By the termination of the war? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you come North? A.—1869.

Q.—And have lived at the North ever since? A.—Ever since; yes, Sir.

Q.—In Summer have you any employment that takes you South? A.—Well, I have been in the fruit and vegetable business, doing in a small way.

Q.—Between here and the Southern—? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Here and Norfolk? A.—Yes, Sir, of late.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Beecher at all? A.—I know Mr. Beecher by sight, and I have been to his house—once or twice only.

Q.—Very well. Are you connected in any with his church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or congregation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you, with any church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What church is that? A.—Baptist.

Q.—In this place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And before you came North were you connected with the Baptist Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long have you been a member of a church? A.—I have been a member of the Baptist Church nine years.

Q.—After you came North were you engaged in any service or employment, and if so, what? A.—I come North—I first heard that they gave ten cents on the dollar for money, and I had a little money saved, and so I thought I would come here and see if I couldn't get it, so I come and I found I couldn't get it, and so I didn't know exactly where to go, and I was boarding a while, and I found that it was costing of me so much that I thought I had better try and get some employment; so some one cited me to Mr. Douglas, the Children's Aid Society.

Q.—In New-York? A.—No, Sir, in Brooklyn here.

Q.—And that was your first? A.—And that was my first; and so Mr. Douglas, he looked out for me—got a place for me up in the country, in New-Jersey.

Q.—Whose place was this? A.—Mr. Beach—J. N. Beach.

Q.—Did Mr. Beach carry on business in New-York? A.—He carried on business in New-York.

Q.—New-York City? A.—As—in New-York City, as crockery dealer; I think, Sir, his business was No. 42 Murray street then—at that time—I think.

Q.—And you were in his service in the country? A.—In the country.

Q.—During the Summer of 1869, was it? A.—A.—Yes, I went there in the Spring, early in the Spring, and commenced repairing and doing up about the place there until the Summer, and I found that it was a very good place. I thought I would make money—

Q.—No matter about that. A.—And so I staid—

Q.—No matter about that. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the next Summer were you also in his service? A.—The next Summer I was also in his service.

HIS EMPLOYMENT AT MRS. WOODHULL'S.

Q.—Now did you come to be at any time in the employment of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I did. From there I came to Mrs. Woodhull's.

Q.—Yes. Now were you in their employment, or the employment of Mrs. Woodhull, or Col. Blood or Miss Claflin—the establishment there—at the time that the Woodhull scandal was published? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—What happened to you in connection with it? A.—Well, I got arrested at the Post Office. Mr. Anthony Comstock—

Q.—No matter. You were arrested? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For putting the papers in the Post Office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And put into prison? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now did your employment in their service end with that? A.—Ended with that, Sir.

Q.—And that was immediately after the publication, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you first went into the employment of Mrs. Woodhull were you employed at the house? A.—At the house, Sir—a steward.

Q.—Where was that? A.—In No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street.

Q.—And what was your employment at that house? A.—Well, my employment was to wait and tend and do their shopping, around about the house—marketing.

Q.—A steward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sort of a steward and waiter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Afterward did you come to be employed in their business place down town? A.—Yes, Sir, I did, Sir.

Q.—And what did you do down there? A.—I carried out the papers, folded papers, and mailed papers, would go errands; acting in whatever they wished me to do.

Q.—Did you know—you knew of their newspaper? A.—I did Sir.

Q.—Did you know of the *Golden Age* and of Mr. Tilton, and have anything to do in connection with that paper or with him? A.—I knew of the *Golden Age*, but I never had anything more to do with the *Golden Age*—more than sometimes they would send me up after some copies; I went up after some copies.

Q.—Yes? Well, do you remember about the *Life of Mrs. Woodhull*? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—As published? And did you have anything to do about that for Mr. Tilton? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What did you have to do about the publication? A.—I distributed them among the newsdealers.

Q.—And did you collect any of the money from them? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And to whom did you pay it? A.—I paid—Mr. Tilton told me whenever I collected to turn it to Miss Annie—Miss Annie Tilton, I think it was; she was a very fine—

Q.—She was the Secretary of— A.—Yes, she was the Treasurer.

Q.—Treasurer at his office—at the *Golden Age* office? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS INTRODUCTION TO MR. TILTON.

Q.—Now do you remember an occasion when you were introduced to Mr. Tilton, or first— A.—I do, Sir.

Q. (Continued)—Shook hands with him, or anything of that sort? A.—I can't recollect the time or date; I don't know exactly—exactly—I don't know whether it was in the last of February or the first of March; sometime about that time.

Q.—In 1871? A.—1871.

Q.—In— A.—1870; that was 1870.

Q.—No; 1871. A.—No, Sir, 1870; yes, 1871.

Mr. Fullerton—Let him state which it was.

The Witness—Well, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—You went there in the Fall of 1870? A.—Yes, Sir, Fall of 1870.

Q.—Now, first state—you were first introduced to Mr. Tilton by whom? A.—I was introduced to Mr. Tilton by Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Where? A.—She told me—

Q.—Where? A.—In her office.

Q.—In Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—In the inner office—down in her office.

Q.—Well, there were several rooms there? A.—It was in the middle office, sitting on a lounge sofa that they were sitting.

Q.—In the middle office? A.—In the middle office.

Q.—Between the outer office— A.—Between the outer office and the back room.

Q.—And who was present at that time? A.—Miss Claflin, and there might have been several others present.

Q.—Well, Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull were there? A.—Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull were there present.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How were they seated? A.—One was sitting each side of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—On this lounge that you speak of? A.—Yes, Sir, on the lounge.

Q.—Well, how were you introduced, then, to Mr. Tilton, and what occurred between you and him on that occasion? A.—Mrs. Woodhull told me that this is Mr. Tilton that had done so much for our people—the colored people South—

Q.—You—

Mr. Beach—Let him tell, let him tell.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Witness—And she said that he was the editor of the Brooklyn *Union*; I do not recollect whether he was the present editor, or had been; well, then, I had taken a great liking to him after that.

Q.—Well, no matter about that; you had seen him before? A.—Yes, Sir; I had seen him before.

Q.—Well, did you have any talk with Mr. Tilton then, and if so, what was it about? A.—At that time?

Q.—At that present time? A.—He asked me how I was getting along, and if I was ever a slave, and so on.

Q.—Did anything else occur? A.—That ended the conversation at that time.

Q.—After this—after this, had you any errands or employment of any kind between the Woodhull & Claflin office and Mr. Tilton's *Golden Age* establishment? A.—I think it was between some time in April or the 1st May, and I went up, I think, on an errand a getting some *Golden Ages*, or something of that kind.

Q.—Yes? A.—She sent me up there, and I had a kind of a little interview with him.

Q.—Yes? A.—On much the same subject of our people.

Q.—Very well; now you remember afterward, and when it was that the Woodhull life was published? A.—*The Life of Victoria C. Woodhull*, by Theodore Tilton?

Q.—Yes? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—Well, I do not remember, Sir, the month—the time—but it was some time, I think, I should say along in September—along that time.

Q.—Of the same year—? A.—I cannot recollect exactly the same time.

Q.—Of the same year? A.—Of the same year.

Q.—Now, do you remember about the Steinway Hall lecture? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About when was that, as you remember it? A.—Well, I do not remember what time—what month that was in.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—What is the last—don't remember what?

The Witness—I don't remember what month it was in.

Mr. Evarts—About what year was it? A.—1871.

FREE LOVE.

Q.—Now, at any time in that Fall, do you remember a conversation at which Mr. Tilton was present—in the office of Woodhull & Claflin, in which the matter of free love was spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton? A.—And Mr. Tilton; yes.

Q.—And where was that? A.—That was in their office.

Q.—Which office? A.—Woodhull & Claflin's.

Q.—Yes; but which room? A.—In the middle room.

Q.—And on this same—? A.—Yes, Sir, on this same subject.

Q.—They were seated on the same sofa? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what was that conversation? A.—Mrs. Woodhull asked me was I a free lover? [Laughter.] I told her I did not know what free love was.

Q.—Well? A.—And she said then—I didn't know what free love was? I told her no. Well, she said, don't you know Henry Ward Beecher was a free lover? I told her no, I didn't know anything about it; so she asked me had I ever heard him preach? I told her I hadn't ever heard him preach. She said I ought to hear him preach; that he was a free lover, and one of the greatest men that ever lived.

Mr. Evarts—Yes? What—did anything pass between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull while the conversation was going on? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Tilton said something to Mrs. Woodhull, and then Mrs. Woodhull asked me about free love again—something concerning free love—and so I told her that I didn't know anything about it; so she said then she would explain free love to me.

Q.—Well, what did she say? A.—She said that free love was, if one man had a wife, or a woman had a husband, and saw another that they liked best, they thought it was their duty and belief to leave and go to that one—that was free love.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Witness—I told her I didn't believe in that; that doctrine I didn't believe in; I thought it was always quoted by the Scriptures "What God put together, let no man put asunder."

Q.—Well, now, you say Mr. Tilton would speak to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That you could not hear? A.—No, Sir; I didn't understand what he said.

Q.—He spoke to her in a low tone that you could not hear? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And after speaking these questions were put to you, were they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, was anything further said, James, by you or Mrs. Woodhull, after she had told you this, about what free-love was—about your hearing or wanting to hear Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, I don't recollect anything in particular; there might have been something said, but when I don't recollect it now; I didn't take any notice of it; I heard so much of it I didn't take any notice of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Never mind that, James; never mind that.

The Witness—All right, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Did you at any time after that hear Mr. Beecher preach? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How many times do you think you have heard him preach? A.—Twice; I thought I would be convinced anyhow.

Mr. Beach—Well, wait a minute.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Never mind that.

Mr. Beach (To the witness)—That's all.

THE FREQUENCY OF TILTON'S VISITS TO MRS. WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Mr. Evarts—Now, how frequently during the Summer—from the Spring on through the Summer of 1871—did you see Mr. Tilton at the office of Woodhull & Claflin? A.—Sometimes two or three times a day; sometimes it would be that.

Q.—Well, how frequently as respects days; how many days in the week? A.—Sometimes every day in the week, when he was in town; you could tell pretty much when he was away.

Q.—By his not being there? A.—By his absence from the office.

Mr. Fullerton (aside)—Yes, that remark was made very well.

Mr. Evarts—Now, about lunch—what was his habit? A.—Sometimes he used to be down there and lunch with them.

Q.—Was the lunch always ordered for each day there? A.—Yes, Sir; very apt to be so; sometimes Mr. Tilton and Miss Claflin would go around to Delmonico's or Curtis', somewhere there, to lunch.

Q.—But usually lunch was there, was it? A.—Yes, Sir; usually lunch was at the office.

Q.—Just state now whether Mr. Tilton was or was not in the habit, or frequently was, of being at, or was frequently at, the lunch during that Summer? A.—Yes, Sir; he was the greater part of the time; I think he was away some part along about midsummer, or some time there.

Q.—About how long did that habit of his being at the office continue through that year? A.—Well, all through that year, Sir, very frequently.

MR. TILTON'S VISITS TO MRS. WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—How frequently during this period—I am now speaking of the season of 1871 from the Spring after—how frequently were you in the habit of being up at the Thirty-eighth street house? A.—Well, Sir, I was up there two or three times a week, staying all night; sometimes every night during the week.

Q.—After you went to service at the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—This is my question: After you went to service at the office—after you began service at the office—did you continue to live at the Thirty-eighth street house? A.—No, Sir; I came over to Brooklyn then pretty much.

Q.—And who did you live with then? A.—I lived in Classon avenue.

Q.—Boarded? A.—Sir?

Q.—Boarding? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During this time you went up frequently to the Thirty-eighth street house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was it about Mr. Tilton at the Thirty-eighth street house—how often did you see him there that Summer—that season? A.—I saw him there quite a number of times, Sir, of evenings.

Q.—And how late at night? A.—As late as between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Q.—And in what room or story of the house? A.—Sometimes he would be in Mrs. Woodhull's room writing, or else in the parlor—one or the other of the parlors—or sometimes in Miss Claflin's room.

Q.—And on what floor were these rooms of Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin that you spoke of? A.—Miss Claflin's was the first room on the second floor.

Q.—Up one flight of stairs? A.—Up one flight of stairs.

Q.—And where was this room of Mrs. Woodhull's that you speak of? A.—Mrs. Woodhull's was the back room.

Q.—On the same floor? A.—On the same floor.

Q.—Who else did you see in these rooms at the same time with Mr. Tilton, or at the same time with Mr. Tilton at any time? A.—Sometimes Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood; sometimes some other visitors would probably be there.

Q.—And had you any—did you observe in any way or have anything to do with attending upon them or carrying them refreshments or anything of that kind? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—State now what would happen in those rooms? A.—Sometimes, of evenings, after it got quite late, Miss Claflin or Mrs. Woodhull would send me out to get them oysters or cider, or something of the kind, and I would go out and get them.

Q.—And into what rooms would your carry these refreshments that you thus served? A.—Up into Miss Claflin's room, and sometimes into Mrs. Woodhull's room.

Q.—And how about the parlor—used you to serve refreshments in the parlor also? A.—Hardly ever in the parlor.

Q.—Generally on this floor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And after they left the Thirty-eighth street house, where did they go? A.—To Twenty-third street.

Q.—And did they keep house there? A.—Yes, Sir, Mrs. Meyers did.

Q.—Mrs. Meyers was her sister? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Sister of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of being at that house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not live there? A.—Sometimes I was there two or three times a week; sometimes every night during the week.

Q.—But that was not your permanent home or lodging place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton at that house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how was he then in regard to the company or the rooms of the house that you saw him in? A.—He was the same as usual; he was always with the ladies.

Q.—And after that where did they go? A.—They moved from there to Irving place.

Q.—There did they keep house? A.—Yes; Mrs. Meyers did.

Q.—She kept house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were they there up to the time of their arrest or the breaking up of their home? A.—They were at that time, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton at that house also? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And was your habit the same about being up to that house that you spoke of with regard to the other house? A.—Staying there?

A.—Yes? A.—I went up there once in a while; the last evening before I was taken sick he was there that evening.

Q.—Very well, go on; you did not live at that house then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not live there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You speak of your having been arrested at the time of this— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you been before that sick and away from business? A.—No, Sir; I had been sick for a week or two, probably more.

Q.—And were you then out for the first time? A.—That was the first time. I came over Friday afternoon for the first time.

Q.—When were you arrested? A.—Saturday morning.

Q.—About how long had you been sick at that time? A.—I don't remember exactly how long, but I think two or three weeks, or probably more than that.

Mr. Fullerton—Before the arrest?

Mr. Evarts—Before the arrest.

Q.—After your arrest, were you sick for some time? A.—Yes; after the arrest they throwed me in Ludlow Street Jail, in damp cells where they had been repairing—

Q.—Well, damp cells— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you seriously sick? A.—Yes, seriously sick; I took the rheumatism, so I am affected now by it very much.

Q.—Did you know of Mr. Tilton being engaged in the political campaign of that year, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE PUBLISHING OF THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Q.—And of his being away at times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, were you present at any time in that Fall at any conversation in the office of Woodhull & Claflin in which Mr. Tilton was present, and that had to do with the publishing of the Beecher scandal, or anything of that kind? A.—Yes, I heard them converse on the subject.

Q.—Now, what time of day was that that you were in the room and heard whatever you did hear? A.—I think, Sir, according to my memory, it was between—I think between 1 and 2 o'clock; somewhere about that time.

Q.—Who were present in that room at that time that I now refer to? A.—Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And in which room was this? A.—This was in the back office.

Q.—What, I suppose, has been called, perhaps, the private— A.—Yes; that was the private office.

Q.—The innermost office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How came you to be in the room? A.—Well, they called me in on some errands—to do some errands, and I was standing waiting for Col. Blood to give me the order.

Q.—Now, what did you hear at that time? A.—I heard Mr. Tilton tell Mrs. Woodhull if she would publish that thing—I didn't know what it was though—said she would be a made woman for it; that he could not do it; if he done it they would crush him.

Q.—Was anything said by him about Plymouth Church, its power? A.—Yes; he said Plymouth Church was a rich church, and they would pay any amount of money to have it stopped.

Q.—Who did he say that to? A.—Said that to Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin.

Q.—Did Col. Blood say anything about it? A.—Col. Blood said that he wouldn't do it; he opposed the article all the time.

Q.—What did he say, if anything, of what would happen if they did it? A.—He said they all would get thrown in jail—would get themselves in trouble; and Mrs. Woodhull, she went on at a great rate at Col. Blood because he didn't want to do it.

Q.—When Col. Blood so answered Mrs. Woodhull, did she refer in any way to Mr. Tilton? A.—She did.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She told him "Theodore knows all about it; he knows all about Beecher's church, and they would do it—they would pay anything to have it stopped."

Q.—Was any sum of money mentioned that you remember? A.—Yes; I heard her say $100,000.

Q.—How did that matter end, so far as Col. Blood was concerned, or the company there? A.—I told him I was waiting.

Q.—You spoke to him then? A.—Yes, I spoke to him.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I told him I was waiting for the order, so I took the order and went out.

Q.—Was it for lunch? A.—For lunch.

Q.—Now, in this conversation, while it was going on, do you remember anything about Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood going apart and talking? A.—Yes; in the afternoon after they had their lunch.

Q.—The lunch came, I suppose. And were you there again? A.—I was there after lunch.

Q.—Was there any other talk about that? A.—After lunch?

Q.—Yes? A.—Well, I say, him and Col. Blood had an interview about it, and in the middle of the day.

Q.—What they said you didn't hear? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What happened there about Col. Blood? Did he go off that day? A.—It was the next day they were talking about it; he came early next day; then they were conversing on the same matter, and I knew there was something that—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

Q.—Well, no matter, only what you heard and can remember, and only when Mr. Tilton was present. But did Col. Blood go off and not return that afternoon? A.—Yes, Sir; he went off and didn't return.

Q.—That you know? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go up that night to the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In Irving place? A.—In Irving place.

Q.—Was Col. Blood there then? A.—No, Sir; he didn't come back that night. The next morning he was down at the office.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton that night at Irving place? A.—I did.

Q.—At their house. And how late did you see him there that night? A.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Q.—At night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In whose company was he there? A.—Miss Claflin's and Mrs. Woodhull's.

Q.—Did you spend the night there yourself? A.—I did; I spent the night there.

DID MR. TILTON PASS THE NIGHT AT MRS. WOODHULL'S?

Q.—Did you know at any time, at the Thirty-eighth street house, when you saw Mr. Tilton there, whether he passed the night there or not? A.—He was there next morning, to breakfast.

Q.—At what hour? A.—There to breakfast between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Q.—And the mornings following the nights you had seen him there late, you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long do you think you observed that at the house in Thirty-eighth street? A.—Quite a number of times.

Q.—Now, you say that the next morning after this, at the office, Col. Blood was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And who else? A.—There was not anyone there; the rest of them had not come down; they had not got up when I left Irving place.

Q.—At first? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But afterward, was there any other interview or talk between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull or Col. Blood, or any of them, next morning, anything in which Mr. Tilton took part? A.—Any interview between Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin?

Q.—And Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood, or any of them, in which Mr. Tilton took part? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The next day? A.—The next day.

COL. BLOOD OPPOSED TO THE PUBLICATION.

Q.—What was said at that time that you remember, if anything, about this matter of the publication? A.—Yes; they had an interview about this same publication; Mrs. Woodhull was a good deal provoked at Col. Blood.

Q.—I don't want anything now but— A. [Interrupting]—Yes; Mr. Tilton was present.

Q.—Well, what passed? A.—She asked Col. Blood what was the matter with him; she didn't know what was getting into him. Col. Blood said, "Well, if they would publish that article that he wouldn't have anything to do with it; they might do it, but he wouldn't have anything to do with it." So he went off that day—locked up the safe and went off.

Q.—One of the jurors asks how long you were in jail? A.—Fifteen days, Sir.

Q.—Were you there— A.—As a witness.

Q.—As a witness? A.—United States witness.

Q.—House of Detention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Or a place of detention for witnesses? Where is it—in Ludlow Street Jail? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Lodged there as a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the time of this talk in the day—in the forenoon before the lunch—the talk about the publication that you have spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

WERE THERE PRINTED SLIPS AROUND THERE?

Q.—Were there any printed slips or proofs—

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I object to that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Why?

Mr. Fullerton—Because it is leading.

Mr. Evarts—I don't think it is.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it is.

The Court—I think it is.

Mr. Evarts—How could I ever suggest that I wanted to talk about that subject otherwise than that? It certainly doesn't suggest to the witness which way the answer should be—whether yes or no—it is simply a question whether—

The Court—Any printed slips.

Mr. Fullerton—Any printed slips.

The Court—Which could be answered yes or no.

Mr. Fullerton—And then he started the witness off on printed slips.

Mr. Evarts—But it doesn't indicate whether the answer should be yes or no. I might suggest there was a horse there.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not necessary that there should be an indication, yes or no, to make it a leading question.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman wants to start off in this manner in his examination, by showing that there were printed slips there, and if he gets an affirmative answer, he is well embarked in that line of examination whatever else may be proved.

Mr. Evarts—Of course—

Mr. Beach—The evil of a leading question is already accomplished; it won't make much difference whether your Honor overrules it or not.

The Court—I think the question is leading.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, I supposed the distinction between what is called a leading question and an indicating question, which points at the subject, is one that we all understand.

The Court—Oh, yes, certainly.

Mr. Evarts—And I intended, of course, to adhere to the latter.

Mr. Fullerton—My friend intended to point at the slips.

Mr. Evarts—I intended to point at the question, whether there were any there or not.

Mr. Fullerton—Well.

Mr. Evarts—Now, James, at the time of this conversation were there present any papers of any kind with these parties? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; the proofs were all ready then to go up to the press for their publication.

Q.—And who had them in hand there? A.—Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton; Col. Blood had gone out.

Q.—Were you or were you not familiar before that time with proofs and printed slips—I don't mean on this subject—on any subject? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; I was usually taking them up to the printing office.

Q.—That was part of your business to go back and forth in the printing office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, at that time did you have in your hands or see, in any way, these printed slips? A.—Ever seeing printed slips around there—but I could not say.

Q.—I am now speaking of these very ones?

Mr. Fullerton—Let him answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—I asked him about his habit of carrying; I am now speaking of the particular time when the conversation took place—when you have said there were some printed slips there. Now, did you have these very ones in your hands in any way? A.—I did have printed slips in my hands, but I do not know what they were, and what they contained, at all.

Q.—And did you have those that you have spoken of as having been in their hands at the time of this particular conversation—that is my inquiry? A.—Well, I had all the proofs that were around there.

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—Those printed slips, too.

Q.—Now, after the publication of the scandal, as it is called, in their paper, did you know of that fact; did you see it in the papers? A.—See—I see that publication?

Q.—That publication, yes, Sir, in the paper after it was made? A.—The same, though it was not published at that time, at all.

Q.—I understand that; I am now speaking of the time that it was really published, and you were arrested? A.—I did not look at it at all; I heard them talking about it.

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—Of the Beecher scandal and Luther C. Challis.

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

Mr. Evarts—And the Challis article? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S FAMILIARITY WITH THE WOODHULLS.

Q.—Now, when you saw Mr. Tilton, these ladies, Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, together at the office or at the house, did you observe anything in their manner toward each other in respect to familiarity? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen them sitting together talking, with their arms around each other. [Sensation.]

Q.—Both at the office and at the house? A.—Yes, Sir; that was all very natural, I thought at that time. I never thought anything about it. [Laughter.]

Q.—And how frequently did you observe anything of that kind? A.—Well, that was very often—nearly as often as he was there. [Laughter.]

The Court—Officer Rogers, you will have to take some special charge of this audience. Gentlemen and ladies think it proper to laugh and giggle at the most trifling words that are uttered.

Mr. Evarts—About how long before the actual publication of what we call the Beecher scandal in their paper, when you were arrested, about how long before that was it that you heard this talk at the lunch time about a publication? A.—Well, I cannot remember, Sir, positively.

Q.—Well, it was about what time, as near as you can recollect? A.—Three or four or five weeks; I could not tell anything about it; of course, I never took any remembrance about it.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

The Witness—Your Honor, can I speak to you a moment? I hope you will not let them keep me too long; I have the rheumatism, and would not like to sit here too long.

The Court—We never keep witnesses long. You will be discharged soon.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—When did you first come North? A.—I came North in 1869.

Q.—What season of the year? A.—About the latter part of March or the 1st of April, Sir.

Q.—Where had you lived from the close of the war up to that time? A.—At Petersburg, Va.

Q.—James— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't answer before you hear the question. Where had you resided after the close of the war and before you came North in 1869? A.—Petersburg, Va.

Q.—With whom? A.—I work at my trade—the carpenter's trade, Sir.

Q.—With whom? A.—I worked with my uncle.

Q.—What was his name? A.—Archie Lowry.

Q.—During the whole of that period, did you work with your uncle? A.—Oh, yes, Sir, ever since I was able to work.

Q.—During the whole of that period, after the war and before you came North? A.—No, Sir; he died soon after the war, and then I worked in the tobacco factory, making tobacco boxes for Osborn & Keyes.

Q.—And how long did you work in the tobacco factory? A.—I worked there about a year, I guess, Sir.

Q.—For whom? A.—Osborn & Keyes.

Q.—When did your uncle die? A.—He died in 1865.

Q.—What time in 1865? A.—I do not remember—some time in the Spring; I do not remember.

Q.—Do you recollect when the war closed? A.—Really much I do.

Q.—When did it close? A.—It closed in 1864.

Q.—How long did you work with your uncle after the close of the war and before his death? A.—I suppose about a year, I guess—somewhere along there.

Q.—About a year? A.—I think so.

Q.—Yes, that is the best of your recollection? A.—Yes, Sir; I do not recollect; I have never taken that to memory at all.

Q.—Yes, about how long was it—if you think it was about a year, that is satisfactory? A.—I guess.

Q.—How? A.—I guess it is about a year; I do not recollect.

Q.—When did your uncle die? A.—He died in 1865.

Q.—What time in 1865? A.—I do not recollect at all.

Mr. Beach—In the Spring, he says.

Mr. Fullerton—Were you at the funeral? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not tell me it was in the Spring? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was in the Spring of 1865? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you had worked with him about a year, then, as near as you can tell, since the close of the war? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you recollect it was in the Spring that he died? A.—I knew I was going down to North Carolina on some business.

Q.—How long had you been gone on some business? A.—I had been gone about a week.

Q.—Did he die during your absence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What business had you in North Carolina? A.—I went down to see about some work down there.

Q.—Then you had quit your uncle then? A.—Yes, Sir, I had quit at that time.

Q.—How long had you been out of his employ at that time? A.—I had been out.

Q.—How long? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—About how long? A.—I could not remember; I would not like to say; I think I—

Q.—Cannot you give us some idea of the length of time that you had been out of your uncle's employ when you went down to North Carolina? A.—No, Sir; he had been sick some time.

Q.—Give us some idea of the length of time that you had been out of his employ? A.—I think it was the latter part of the Winter I was working with him.

Q.—Have you no other recollection than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long had your uncle been sick when you left to go to North Carolina? A.—He had been sick some three weeks.

Q.—Had not he been sick longer than that? A.—I do not know that he had; he might.

Q.—Did you work with him until he got sick? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Didn't quit his employ before he became sick? No, Sir; he was lingering some time before he got down.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Fullerton)—Wait a moment, please; there is a dispatch for one of the jurors.

After a moment's pause, Mr. Fullerton continued as follows:

Q.—How long had your uncle been lingering, as you say, before he was taken down sick? A.—Well, I don't know, Sir; I have no recollection of the time, Sir, at all.

Q.—Well, can't you give us some idea? A.—No, Sir; I can't.

Q.—Whether it was a year or six months? A.—No, Sir; I could not at all.

Q.—Couldn't tell at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you work—did he work when he was lingering? A.—Yes, Sir; he kept along—worked some time before he was down.

Q.—Did he work while he was lingering? A.—Oh, yes; he worked along some time when he was in poor health.

Q.—Did he work until he got down sick? A.—Yes, Sir; until he got down and had to have a doctor.

Q.—While he was lingering he was at work? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes; and did you work with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—All the while? A.—Yes, Sir; all the while.

Q.—Up to the time he was taken down sick? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—Yes, Sir; I think up to just about that time, Sir.

Q.—Just about that time? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—Can't you tell me exactly the time? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—Well, what was the last work you did? A.—The last work we did was building a house.

Q.—What house? A.—A house in the city, Sir.

Q.—What house? where was it? A.—In Petersburg; I don't remember the house at all, Sir; no, Sir.

Q.—Don't you remember whose house it was? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Can't you tell what street it was in? A.—I don't believe I can; the streets have changed since then.

Q.—Well, can't you tell what street it was then? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Don't know the street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know the name of the person who owned the house? A.—No, Sir; I don't.

Q.—Cannot? Now, can you tell what kind of a house it was; a brick, stone, or a wood house? A.—It was a wood house.

Q.—Wood house, eh? A.—Yes, Sir?

Q.—You say they have changed the names of the streets in Petersburg since that? A.—Yes, Sir; some of them.

Q.—Well, will you mention one street, the name of which has been changed? A. (After a pause)—I don't think I can.

Mr. Fullerton—Speak a little louder.

The Witness—I don't think there would be any use for me to go over the change of the streets.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because I don't—because I don't remember.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, then it wouldn't be of any use.

Q.—Can you name any street in Petersburg, the name of which has been changed since you were there? A.—No, Sir; I can't name any.

Q.—How long did you live in Petersburg? A.—I was there before the war and was there—

Q. (Interrupting)—How long? A.—Oh; it was about three or four years.

Q.—And after the war, how long did you live there? A.—I lived in Petersburg until I come here.

Q.—Well, how long; about how long was it that you lived there the second time? A.—I come away in the Fall of 1869.

Q.—When did you go there? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—When did you go there; what year? A.—I don't recollect what year.

Q.—Don't recollect what year? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect.

Q.—How many years did you live in Petersburg altogether? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Well, you lived there four or five years the first time, didn't you? A.—I don't recollect the time because I was working in the city and in the country, building all the time, after I first went to work.

Q.—You got pretty familiar with Petersburg? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you can't tell the name of the owner of that house? A.—I have helped to build several houses; I can't tell at all.

Q.—I am speaking about the one house you built before your uncle took sick? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—That particular house you can't recollect? A.—No, Sir.

HE BELONGED TO MISS HOUSE BEFORE THE WAR.

Q.—Well, before the war who did you belong too? A.—I belonged to a Miss House.

Q.—Where did she reside? A.—In Brunswick County.

Q.—How far was that from Petersburg? A.—It is about sixty-five miles.

Q.—How long did you reside with her? A.—I never lived with her only when I was a little small boy.

Q.—Yes, well after you left her where did you reside? A.—I was put out then.

Q.—Where? A.—I was put out—put out until I got large enough to work and then I went with my uncle to work—to learn the carpenter's trade.

Q.—What is your age now, James? A.—My age is thirty years old—going on thirty.

Q.—Going on thirty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what time did you commence working with your uncle? A.—I don't know; I was small.

Q.—You don't know your age, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't know how old you were at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell me who your uncle's physician was? A.—Dr. May.

Q.—Which Dr. May? A.—Old Dr. May; an old, white-headed gentleman, some like Mr. Beach there.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, now, don't institute any comparisons, please.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—What did he say?

Mr. Fullerton—An old white-headed gentleman, something like Mr. Beach.

Q.—Now, how was his eyesight at the time?

The Witness—Who?

Mr. Fullerton—Dr. May's. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you see him there? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he blind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—No. Sir, I don't think he was; if he was he couldn't see to go around to his patients, I don't think.

Q.—Well, did you see him visit your uncle's? A.—I did, Sir; he attended me on a little occasion, too.

Q.—Yes? Did you know Eliza Woodley, in Petersburg? A.—Eliza Woodley—a colored woman?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—I knew one there.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I didn't ask you if you knew two.

The Witness—Whether that will be the one I couldn't tell.

Q.—Did you know a woman by the name of Eliza Woodley there? A.—I did; she is dead, though; there is one that died before I came away from there.

Q.—Died before you came from there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did she die? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Were you there when she died? A.—I was in the city when she died.

WHEN HE LEFT PETERSBURG.

Q.—Yes. Now, when did you leave Petersburg? A.—I left in 1869.

Q.—Did you come directly to New-York from there? A.—I came directly to New-York.

Q.—And where did you go to live first after you came to New-York? A.—I boarded over in New-York there for awhile at some restaurant, and I found it was taking so much money—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Well, never mind the expenses.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you live—where did you sleep? A.—I slept where I was boarding.

Q.—Where was it—what street was it in? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—What was the name of the man that kept the place? A.—I don't know; after I came to Brooklyn I did not see the place no more.

Q.—How long did you board there? A.—Three or four days.

Q.—And you don't know what street it was in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did you find the place? A.—I was carried there by an officer.

Q.—By an officer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What officer? A.—A police officer.

Q.—To this boarding-place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You stayed there two or three days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can't tell the name of the man that kept it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And don't know what street it was in? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—After you left there where did you go? A.—I went to Brooklyn.

Q.—Where did you go to in Brooklyn? A.—I went to Mr. Douglass; I think he is the Superintendent or Secretary, or something—Manager of the Children's Aid Society.

Q.—How long did you live with him? A.—I didn't live with him at all; I stayed there a while until he got a place for me.

Q.—Where did he get a place for you? [A pause.]

Mr. Fullerton—How is that?

Witness—Where did he get a place for me?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes? A.—Mr. Beach's.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—I went up to Mr. Beach's in the early part of the Spring; probably in the middle of the Spring; I went up there and worked about and repaired a boat; during the middle of the season he was going to take boarders, Summer boarders there, and I stayed there all the time.

Q.—What street was that? A.—What, in New-Jersey?

Q.—What street? A.—Cauldwell, New-Jersey.

Q.—What street was he in? A.—In Poplar street; that was the name of it; I don't know whether that is its name now; I have not been there lately.

Q.—And when you left Mr. Beach's where did you go? A.—When I left Mr. Beach's I came to Brooklyn.

Q.—With whom did you live in Brooklyn? A.—Mr. Holmes; Mr. C. H. Holmes.

Q.—How long did you live with him? A.—I don't remember how long.

Q.—About how long? A.—I went there in the Fall after I came from New-Jersey.

Q.—What Fall was that? A.—That was in 1869.

HIS WHEREABOUTS SINCE HE CAME FROM THE SOUTH.

Q.—What date did you arrive here in New-York.

Mr. Evarts—From the South?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, from the South.

Witness—I think it was the latter part of March or the first of April.

Q.—And you stayed with Mr. Beach until what time in the Fall? A.—It might have been the last of September or probably the first of October.

Q.—Then you came to Brooklyn again? A.—Then I came to Brooklyn again.

Q.—And lived with Mr. Holmes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long did you live with him there? A.—Until the next Spring.

Q.—About what time the next Spring? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—That was 1870? A.—1870.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I went there—after he got a team of horses, and he asked me could I attend horses, and I told him that I could not, because I was not accustomed to it.

Q.—Never mind that, James; where did you go then? A.—I went to Mr. Brooks—James E. Brooks, he used to be ex-Governor of Florida [a laugh.]

Q.—Where did he live? A.—In Seventeenth street.

Q.—This city, or New-York City? A.—New-York City.

Q.—How long did you live with him? A.—I stayed with him, I think, until about the 18th of June, and I wanted to go back to the country again.

Q.—Do you recollect it was the 18th of June? A.—I am not certain; it was along about that time.

Q.—Did you go to the country? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—Cauldwell, N. J.

Q.—Where? A.—Cauldwell, N. J.

Q.—With whom did you live there? A.—Mr. Beach.

Q.—Again? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You went up there in June, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—Until the Fall, or the early part of the Fall, I think.

Q.—As near as you can tell what time was it? A.—I could not tell; I don't know what time it was.

Q.—But it was in the Fall? A.—It was in the Fall.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—I came back here again to come to these same Woodhull and Claflin's, but I did not know what place; some one hired me up there, but I don't know who it was.

Q.—Hired you to go to what place? A.—They gave me the address, No. 15 Thirty-eighth street.

Q.—You did not know who it was? A.—No, Sir, I did not know; it was a young man with dark whiskers.

Q.—Did you go to New-York? A.—No, Sir, I did not come then.

Q.—How long after that address was given you did you come on? A.—It may be a month or more, Sir.

Q.—What time did you go to New-Yor? A.—I don't recollect, Sir.

Q.—Winter time? A.—No, Sir, it was in the Fall.

Q.—And did you go directly to Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—I did, Sir, but they were not at home.

Q.—Then where did you go when you found they were not at home? A.—I went to Mr. Holmes' again and worked there a little while, took out circulars and one thing or another, and I went up again a second time and they were home.

WHEN HE WENT TO MRS. WOODHULL'S.

Q.—What time did you go there the second time to see if they were home? A.—I think in the afternoon.

Q.—How? A.—I went up in the afternoon; I think it was in the afternoon, some time in the afternoon.

Q.—About how late in the Fall was that? A.—I don't know, Sir; I have no remembrance at all about the time.

Q.—Don't you know when you commenced your service with them? A.—No, Sir; I never had any idea about it any more than when I commenced at the time, but after I forgot all about it.

Q.—Do you recollect what season of the year it was? A.—It was in the Fall; what season of the year I could not tell.

Q.—How long did you remain in their employ? A.—Until 1872, until the publication; that publication was dated Nov. 2.

Q.—1872? A.—I think it is 1872, but the date of the paper was Nov. 2.

Q.—What year? A.—1872.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—I am sure; I think I shall always remember that, because I got "throwed" in jail by it.

Q.—Could you read at that time? Oh, a little.

Q.—Knew figures when you saw them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where had you learned to read? A.—I learned it when I went to school before I came here.

Q.—Where did you go to school? A.—Virginia.

Q.—What part of Virginia? A.—Petersburg.

Q.—When did you go to school in Petersburg? A.—1866.

Q.—What street was the school in? A.—Where I went to school it was a young man who was keeping or teaching a school there in a house.

Q.—Where did he live? A.—He was living then away up on Sycamore street.

Q.—Sycamore street? A.—Yes, Sir, Sycamore street.

Q.—You went to school with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long? A.—About three months.

Q.—You learned to read? A.—Oh, a little.

Q.—You could read a newspaper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—A little.

Q.—Now, what was the young man's name? A.—James Watkins, now a Custom-house officer in City Point.

HE CAME NORTH TO GET A LARGE PERCENTAGE ON HIS MONEY.

Q.—I understood you to say that you came up to get ten cents on the dollar? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What way? A.—They said they would give ten cents on the dollar up here; in Petersburg they were talking about it, and I thought I could get that interest too.

Q.—What interest were they giving in Petersburg? A.—Six per cent., the usual interest, I think.

Q.—You heard they gave a higher rate of interest in New-York City, did you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Ten per cent.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much money had you? A.—I had enough to put out, and to take care of.

Q.—How much? A.—I don't know that it is necessary to state how much I had.

Q.—Tell me, I won't tell anybody? A.—If I tell you I am afraid somebody else will hear it before you hear it.

Q.—I don't know; will you tell me? A.—Why, I would not tell my wife, if I had one. [Laughter.]

Q.—I think you had better let me know how much? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—How? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—You won't tell me how much money you had? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it as much as $1,000? A.—Oh, well, I can't state.

Q.—Was it as much as $100? A.—Oh, yes, it was as much as a hundred, and more too.

Q.—How? A.—And more too.

Q.—How much was it? A.—Well, I don't think I need tell you, Sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—I will not press such a delicate subject as that any further.

HIS DUTIES AT WOODHULL'S.

Q.—What were your duties when you first went to Woodhull & Claflin's? A.—My duties were to do the marketing and waiting and tending about the house.

Q.—Did you do the marketing? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see Theodore Tilton at the house in Thirty-eighth street? A.—The first time I saw him there it was—I don't know whether it was three or four weeks after I was there; there was something going on; I don't know whether it was a lecture or what it was, but one Sunday afternoon there was a "congregated" of people met there, and they had some kind of lecture in the house, but I don't know as it was, because I did not take notice of it and had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Did you attend the lecture? A.—No, Sir; I was at the door.

Q.—You don't know how long you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I don't know how long; I don't think it was very long.

Q.—Late in the Fall? A.—I should think so.

Q.—Of what year? A.—Of 1870.

Q.—Was it before or after the holidays? A.—What, after Thanksgiving, do you mean?

Q.—Christmas and New Year's. A.—Oh, I know—oh, I went down to the office at that time.

Q.—H'm? A.—I was down at the office at that time.

Q.—You were at the office then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were not at the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you leave the office—when did you leave the house and go to the office? A.—That was that Winter, on—nearly—I think it was after Mrs. Woodhull went to Washington and come back.

Q.—When did she go to Washington and come back? A.—She come back, I think, a few days before the holidays, if I recollect.

Q.—H'm? A.—She came back a few days before the holidays, I think.

Q.—Yes, and how long after she came back before you went down to the office? A.—Well, I suppose it might have been a week or two.

Q.—H'm? A.—It might have been a week or so, probably; I don't know.

Q.—Then you went down to the office just before the holidays, I understand? A.—Just about that time, I think.

Q.—And you think a little before? A.—I am not exact about the time; I don't like to state without I could swear to it.

Q.—How long had you been at Mrs. Woodhull's before you went down to the office? A.—I went there in the Fall; I don't know.

Q.—About how long had you been with her? A.—I don't know.

Q.—As near as you can recollect? A.—I havn't any recollection.

Q.—Haven't the slightest recollection? A.—No, Sir—as to how long it was.

Q.—Had you been there some months? A.—Oh, I had been there some months in all.

Q.—How? A.—I had been there over two months.

Q.—You had been there over two months? A.—Yes; I had been there over two months.

TILTON AT WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—When you left and went down the office, had you seen Mr. Tilton there more than once? A—At that time?

Q.—Yes. A.—I had seen the gentleman come in, I think, some time in the evening.

Q.—You think? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But are not positive? A.—No, Sir; I am not positive.

Q.—Well, how long was it before you left that he was there at what you call the lecture? A.—Before I left?

Q.—Yes? A.—They had the lecture before Mrs. Woodhull went to Washington.

Q.—Yes. And are you sure you saw him there then? A.—I saw him there then.

Q.—You are positive of that? A.—That Sunday; yes, Sir.

Q.—That Sunday? A.—Yes, Sir, because I admired the gentleman.

Q.—You did, eh? A.—Yes, Sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was it before or after Thanksgiving? A.—After Thanksgiving?

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't remember whether it was.

Q.—But you are not sure that you saw him there but once before you left and went down to the office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, have you any way of getting at the date when you went to the office, James? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect how the weather was when you went to the office? A.—It was cold weather—I know that.

Q.—Where did you board after you went to the office? A.—Up to the house, and sometimes I boarded over here in Brooklyn.

Q.—Sometimes at the house and sometimes you boarded in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir; I taken my washing always over here, and so I would rather stay over this side, where I could go to church.

Q.—Where did you board here? A.—In Classon avenue.

Q.—What number? A.—No. 604 Classon avenue.

Q.—With whom? A.—My mother.

Q.—She lives there, does she? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, didn't you board there regularly after you went to the office, in New-York, of Woodhull & Claflin? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you quit boarding with your mother? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then how do you mean—? A.—Well, I would be sometimes up to the house and then over here. If I was catched up to the house I would stay there; if I had any errands to do up that way, I would stay there.

Q.—Then you were there irregularly, were you? A.—At the house?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes I was not there all the time; sometimes two or three times a week, and sometimes more; sometimes probably a whole week, may be, I would be up at the house,

Q.—And would not go to Brooklyn at all? A.—Not until about Saturday.

Q.—And when did you next see Mr. Tilton there after this lecture? A.—To the house?

Q.—Yes. A.—Or to the office?

Q.—To the house. A.—I saw him there after Mrs. Woodhull introduced him to me; I saw him there—I don't know whether it was along—I think it was some time along in the Spring.

Q.—In the Spring? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The following Spring? A.—Yes, Sir; the following Spring.

Q.—What year was that? A.—That was 1871.

Q.—1871? A.—1871.

Q.—Then from the time you saw him there at the lecture up to the Spring of 1871 you are not sure that you saw him there? A.—I am not very positive about seeing him there any time only the lecture; I am sure of that; and then—

Q.—This began in the Spring of 1871? A.—This began in the Spring of 1871. I am not very sure—

Q.—Do you know what time it was in the Spring of 1871 when you saw him there next? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you introduced to him? A.—Down at the office—

Q.—When? A.—I think—it might have been the latter part of February and probably in March; it was cold weather—I remember that very well. I had been out with my papers and had come making my returns—

Q.—Yes? A.—To Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin.

Q.—That is the first you saw him at the office, was it? A.—That was my first acquaintance with him at the office, to my recollection.

Q.—Well, you had seen him at the office before? A.—I might have seen him

Q.—You don't recollect it, though? A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect it.

Q.—Very well. Now how long after you were thus introduced to him was it that you saw him next at the house? A.—Well, I think it was some time along—it might have been the last of the Spring probably, and the first of June—some time that time. I could not tell what time it was.

Q.—It was warm weather, was it not, James? A.—It was getting warm.

Q.—Wasn't it as late as July or August? A.—I don't think it was quite as late as that.

Q.—You are not sure? A.—I am not sure that it was quite as late as that. I saw him very often before that.

Q.—Where? A.—Before as late as that.

Q.—Where? A.—Why, at the office and up at the house too.

Q.—Did you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, I was speaking of the time you saw him at the house next after you saw him at the lecture. A.—It was along late in the Spring, I think, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—If my memory serves me right, I think it was the latter part of the Spring.

Q.—Yes, but you added a moment ago, I think, James, that it might have been as late as the 1st of June? A.—Well, that is what I say—the latter part of May—that would end in June, wouldn't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—And I understood you to say that from the time you saw him at the lecture up to the time when you saw him the latter part of May or June, or whatever time it was, you were not there—that you had seen him at the house? A.—I am not very sure.

Q.—Not very sure? A moment ago didn't you tell me that you had seen him at the house very often before that, or did you misspeak?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; he did.

Mr. Tracy—The question of the counsel was "July or August," and his answer was, "I had seen him several times before that."

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Now, when you say you saw him there the next time as late, probably, as the last of May or June—I ask you if it might not be as late as August when you saw him there? A.—Yes, Sir; you asked me that question.

Q.—Yes? A.—But I told you it was not so late as that.

Q.—Are you sure it was not so late as that? A.—I am sure it was not so late as that; my impression is that it was not so late as that.

Q.—When do you mean to be understood now that you saw him frequently there before, May or June? A.—Probably some time in May; probably in June; I think it was along about the latter part of May, when he was more accustomed—

Q.—When he was what? A.—When I became more acquainted with him about the house.

Q.—About the house? A.—Yes.

TILTON AT WOODHULL'S HOUSE.

Q.—Now, James, let me put this question to you. When did you first see him at the house after the delivery of the lecture which you speak of? A.—I am not positive that I saw—and saw the gentleman there frequently before the Spring. I am not so positive about the time, truly; but I saw him after the lecture—I think I saw him after that, probably a number of times after that; but I am positive I saw him there in the Spring.

Q.—As late as May or June? A.—Somewhere along about the latter part.

Q.—Now, when you saw him there in May or June, of which you are certain— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what took place? A.—Well, he was accustomed always when—

Q.—Well, go on. A.—When he met the ladies, and he would greet them as usual.

Q.—Yes. How often have you seen him greet them and them greet him before that visit in May and June, 1871? A.—How often?

Q.—Yes. A.—Where at? Please state where at, because you know I saw him at the office, too, and at the house.

Q.—And at the house? A.—Yes, Sir; I hope you will—

Q.—Before that? A.—I hope you will make it plain to me what you mean.

Q.—Oh, yes, I will make it plain as I can. I understood you to say that in May or June, whatever the month was when you saw him at the house—the first time you are sure you saw him at the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That he greeted them and they greeted him as usual? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I ask you the question—and I will make it plain as I can—where you had seen them greet him and him greet them before that visit at the house? A.—At the office.

Q.—At the office? A.—Yes, Sir, frequently at the office.

Q.—Frequently at the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you seen him greet them and them greet him at the house before that visit in May or June? A.—I don't remember anything—

Q.—How? A.—I don't remember anything about it before that.

THE FREQUENCY OF TILTON'S VISITS TO WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—How frequently have you seen him at the office? A.—Well, I have seen him there quite a number—a number of times. At that time he seemed to be very intimate with them—at that time.

Q.—In that Winter? A.—Along during the Winter and the Spring.

Q.—1870 and 1871? A.—That was when—you are speaking now of 1871, I suppose?

Q.—I am speaking of the same time you are speaking of. A.—Oh, well, 1871.

Q.—Very well. Had you seen him lunch there before May or June, 1871? A.—Oh, yes, Sir, I have seen him.

Mr. Evarts—They lunched at the office?

The Witness—Yes, at the office.

Mr. Fullerton—Sometimes you say they went to Delmonico's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—In Broad street.

Q.—At their eating-house there? Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many times have you seen them there? A.—Well, Sir, I could not mention a certain number of times—I don't remember.

Q.—Well, about how many? A.—Oh, I couldn't remember; I only know I saw him a number of times.

Q.—Half a dozen? A.—More than that.

Q.—Well, a dozen? A dozen times? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; more, too.

Q.—Well, two dozen times? A.—It might.

Q.—How? A.—It might; I know I saw him quite a number of times, but I could not say.

Q.—Where was he lunching at Delmonico's—in the upper or lower room? A.—They went up in the upper room.

Q.—The upper room? How? In the upper room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you think it was as much as two dozen times? A.—Well, I don't know; I could not say.

Q.—Well, as near as you can say, James? A.—Well, I have told you just as near as I can say.

Q.—Well, please repeat it. A.—I told you I supposed it was more than a dozen times, I think.

Q.—More than a dozen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that is as far as you can go? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you when you saw them up in the upper room? A.—Well, probably sometimes I would want something from Mrs. Woodhull, or something of that kind; the Colonel would, and would send me, and he would generally stay at the office.

Q.—Yes. He would be busy at the office and would not go.

Q.—You say "probably"? A.—Sometimes, I say, he didn't go with them to lunch.

Q.—No. A.—He would stay there; he would be busy writing, or something in the business, and he would not go till they came back, and I say I might have to go after something.

Q.—You say you might have to go after something; do you recollect that you actually did have to go after something? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you find Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. —? A.—Well, they were at a—sitting at a table.

Q.—In Delmonico's? A.—In Delmonico's.

Q.—Up stairs? A.—In Delmonico's, and sometimes at Curtis'.

Q.—I don't speak of Curtis'; I am speaking of Delmonico's now. Did you find them up stairs at Delmonico's A.—Up stairs.

Q.—Did you go up-stairs and find them? A.—I went up with the waiter.

Q.—How? A.—I went up with the waiter.

Q.—You went up with the waiter? A.—One of the waiters in the place.

Q.—How frequently did you go up stairs and find them in Delmonico's? A.—I could not tell how many times, Sir. I have stated to you—

Q.—Well, did it occur more than once that you went up stairs? A.—Oh, yes; it occurred more than once.

Q.—More than twice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—More than half a dozen times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And as many as a dozen times? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—More than that? A.—I have been up—I went up stairs there quite a number of times, and I didn't go up there any time without I went up there after something concerning them; I would get what I would want down on the first floor.

Q.—No, I am speaking of your going upstairs to find them. A.—That is why I went—to find them.

Q.—And you did find them up there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, this was in Broad street, was it not? A.—In Broad street.

Q.—There are two floors, are there not, there where refreshments are served? A.—Yes; two floors.

Q.—The upper floor consists of little tables in the room occupied by persons lunching, are they not—that is, at the long table running through the centre of the room? A.—I don't remember now, Sir, how they are arranged.

Q.—Is there any table there in that room? A.—There are tables in the room.

Q.—Do they stand up at the counter to lunch? A.—There are tables in the room; that is my recollection.

Q.—How? A.—There are tables in the room, to my recollection, Sir.

Q.—Then it was not a long counter at which persons stood up to lunch? A.—They were not standing up at all; they were sitting down.

Q.—Sitting down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the table? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At a table occupied by them alone? A.—By them alone.

Q.—Now, that occurred, as I understand you, in the Winter of 1870—1871? A.—No, Sir; don't put 1870 there, Sir, if you please.

Q.—Well, Winter commences in December, 1870? A.—I know it does, but that occurrence—of course, you cannot put "1870" to 1871 at all, because I told you fully that my remembrance of seeing Mr. Tilton—being acquainted with Mr. Tilton—I saw him up at the house where the lecture was he lectured, or probably read the lecture, or something.

Q.—In 1871? A.—That was in 1870.

LUNCHING AT DELMONICO'S.

Q.—1870; very well. Now, when was it that you saw him lunching up stairs in Delmonico's? A.—That was in 1871–1872.

Q.—In the Winter of 1871–1872?

Mr. Evarts—No; 1871–1872.

A.—Well, it might have been the Winter, Spring, or Summer.

Q.—When did you first see him lunch there—what year? A.—When I first saw him lunch there, it was in 1871.

Q.—What time in 1871—Spring or Summer? A.—It commenced along in the Spring when I saw him lunching.

Q.—And did he lunch there continuously along after you first saw him? A.—Many times, Sir; very often. He used to do a great deal of his work there.

Q.—At Delmonico's? A.—No, Sir; Woodhull & Claflin's office.

Q.—I am talking about lunching at Delmonico's. Did he lunch at Delmonico's right along after you first saw him, from time to time? A.—O, no, Sir; because they ordered it a great many times; they ordered it and had it come in. I went out very often to order it.

Q.—Where did you go to order it? A.—Sometimes went to Delmonico's, sometimes to Curtis'.

Q.—Did you ever see him and Mrs. Woodhull at Curtis' lunching together? A.—I don't hardly remember whether I did or not.

Q.—How near do you come to remembering it? Do you think you did or did not? A.—Well, I cannot say; I won't say particularly, because I might not be right.

Q.—When you went up stairs and found him lunching at Delmonico's, did you see anybody else there you knew? A.—No, Sir. Miss Claflin and they all three were together; Mr. Tilton, Miss Claflin, and Mrs. Woodhull; but there were other people in the room.

Q.—Did you know any of them? A.—No, Sir; I didn't know them—gentlemen of business; of course, I could not—

Q.—Were there other people sitting at the tables lunching? A.—Other people were lunching there.

Q.—Now, how late or how long did Mr. Tilton continue to lunch, from time to time, with these women, or any one of them, at Delmonico's? A.—Well, the last I saw of them—it was, I think, 1872, the last I saw of them.

Q.—What time in 1872? A.—I don't know.

TILTON'S ABSENCE FROM WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—Don't you know the season of the year? A.—No, Sir, I don't remember, at all, the season of the year; I know he was away a good part along in the Summer; he was away on the campaign a good deal.

Q.—On what campaign? A.—On the Presidential, and in the Greeley behalf; I was very much surprised to find him—

Q.—What Summer was that? A.—That was 1872.

Q.—How long was he absent? A.—I don't know how long he was absent.

Q.—When did he go away? A.—I don't know, Sir; I missed him quite a good deal that Summer.

Q.—Could not you tell me what time you missed him? A.—No, Sir; I could not.

Q.—Could you tell me what months you missed him? A.—Yes; I missed him quite a good deal along in the Summer and along in the Fall.

Q.—Well, it was a petty warm campaign. A.—It was a pretty warm campaign.

Q.—You took some interest in it, did you not? A.—I did, so far as I was concerned in it.

HE WAS SURPRISED TILTON SUPPORTED MR. GREELEY.

Q.—Didn't you notice what time Mr. Tilton went away to assist somebody? A.—No, Sir; I didn't take any notice of it, only what I noticed, I noticed that he was taking sides with Mr. Greeley's side. I noticed that, and I was surprised at a man who had done so much good—

Q.—Who had done so much good? A.—Why, Mr. Tilton, according to reputation.

Q.—Surprised that he supported Mr. Greeley? A.—Yes, I was.

Q.—Didn't that occasion you to notice when he went away? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He went away campaigning, you say? A.—I think he was lecturing about the election.

Q.—Making speeches? A.—I heard so; I heard them reading some of his speeches.

Q.—You cannot tell me what time he went away? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You recollect the time of the election, don't you? A.—I do. I voted at that time.

Q.—Didn't he continue his campaign speeches up to the time of the election? A.—I was in jail at the time, but I came out with an officer to vote.

Do you recollect the day of the month when you were taken out of jail? A.—I do.

Q.—What day was that? A.—It was on Saturday. Saturday was the 2d of November, I think.

Q.—Now, prior to that—don't you know for some time prior to that Mr. Tilton had been away on his campaign? A.—I know he had been away, therefore I was so surprised at it.

Q.—The question I ask you is this: Whether a long time prior to your arrest he had not been away campaigning for Greeley? A.—I cannot tell about the time—nothing at all about the time.

Q.—How long was it before you were arrested and taken to jail that you had seen Mr. Tilton? A.—It might have been four or five weeks; may be more.

Q.—It might have been longer than that? A.—I was sick for some time.

HIS ILLNESS BEFORE AND AFTER HIS ARREST.

Q.—Sick before you went to prison? A.—Yes; I was sick. I had just come out from my sick bed.

Q.—How long had you been out before? A.—I came over Friday afternoon.

Q.—And were taken? A.—No, Sir; I was taken Saturday morning.

Q.—To prison? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You only came out on Friday? A.—I came out from the sick bed, and came from Brooklyn; I went over there on Friday afternoon, and Miss Claflin told me she wanted me to come over early.

Q.—Well, never mind that. Now, how long had you been sick, James? A.—I don't remember how long I had been sick.

Q.—About how long? A.—It might have been three weeks or more.

Q.—Confined to your bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the difficulty with you? A.—Well, it was a kind of cold; I thought it was pneumonia.

Q.—Then you were pretty sick? A.—I was very sick.

Q.—Did you have a doctor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was your doctor? A.—I had—I don't remember his name, but he lives down here in Bridge street.

Q.—Can't you remember his name? A.—No, Sir; I can't remember his name; he didn't come there more than once or twice.

Q.—Don't you remember the doctor's name? A.—No, Sir; he lived the other side of the drug store, on Bridge street, near Sands.

Q.—Repeat that again, where he lived. A.—He lived the other side of the drug store; I think the drug store is on the corner of Bridge; I will not be certain.

Q.—How near to that corner does he live? A.—He lives just over across the way—did then at that time.

Q.—Do you know how long he attended you? A.—Twice; that is all.

Q.—Is he the only doctor you had during your illness? A.—The only doctor until I went to Ludlow Street Jail.

Q.—Where did you stay during that illness? A.—At my mother's.

Q.—At the same place you have spoken of already? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You cannot tell how long you were sick? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long before you were taken ill that time was it that you had seen Mr. Tilton? A.—It had not been—I don't think very long, but I could not state how long.

Q.—Some weeks? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How! A.—I have not any recollection at all about it.

Q.—No recollection upon the subject? A.—No, Sir; not upon that, not to say the time.

Q.—Well, as near as you can tell it? A.—I could not tell; I never had no memorandum; never taken any thought about it at all.

Q.—Do you think it was as much as a month? A.—It had not been very long, I don't think.

Q.—Where had you been engaged up to the time you were taken sick? A.—Where had I been engaged?

Q.—Yes. A.—Woodhull & Claflin's.

Q.—And were engaged there up to the time you were taken ill, were you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you engaged at the office or at the house? A.—At the office.

Q.—Now, you say that Delmonico's is in Broad street? A.—In Broad street.

Q.—How close to Woodhull & Claflin's office? A.—Well, I suppose their office is between New street—I think New street—and Beaver, and Delmonico's between New street and Wall.

Q.—Yes? A.—Just down below the Exchange.

Q.—About how many offices intervene between the two places? A.—I don't know, Sir; I don't know how many there is.

Q.—Are you sure that Delmonico's that you speak of was in Broad street? A.—In Broad street, Sir; it runs back through to Exchange place.

Q.—New street? A.—New street; it runs back, anyhow.

Q.—To the street in the rear? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it on the same side of the street with Woodhull & Claflin's office? A.—The same side, Sir.

Q.—James, I understand you cannot tell me how long it was before you were arrested that you had seen Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Can you tell me where you saw him the last time before you were arrested? A.—The last time I saw him before I was arrested was at the office.

Q.—At the office? A.—At the office.

TALKING ABOUT THE BEECHER ARTICLE.

Q.—Do you recollect what occurred the last time you saw him at the office before you were taken ill? A.—Well, they were talking about this same publication that they had; it was the Beecher article; I don't know what it was—

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—I am sure of that.

Q.—Who spoke first in regard to that article? A.—Who spoke first?

Q.—Yes. A.—When I first heard them they—Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton, were then all talking about it.

Q.—Where were they? A.—As soon as he came in—

Q.—How? A.—They were in their office.

Q.—What office were they in? A.—It was in their middle office, that they were standing.

Q.—It was in the middle office? A.—Yes, Sir; in the middle office.

Q.—Are there three offices there? A.—The counting-room—the place where you come in, and then there is another office between that and the back or private office.

Q.—And they were in the middle office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And standing up, when he came in? A.—All standing up when they first introduced the subject.

Q.—Where were you? A.—I was standing behind the counter, opening the exchanges.

Q.—Do you recollect what you were doing at that time? A.—Yes, Sir; opening the exchanges.

Q.—When he came in, he joined them, did he? A.—He joined them; they did not say anything about it—not until he came in.

Q.—Not until he came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then they commenced talking about it? A.—They commenced talking about the publication.

Q.—They stood up with him on the floor? A.—Yes, Sir; they were all standing.

Q.—What was said? A.—They were speaking—

Q.—Not they, but who spoke? A.—Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin.

Q.—What did they say? A.—Tilton spoke of publishing the Beecher article; I do not know what it was they—

Q.—Did he call it the Beecher article? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He did call it the Beecher article? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He made use of that term? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—I am sure, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak first about it? A.—He spoke first, to my recollection.

Q.—He spoke first; now what did he say? A.—I do not remember just the words.

Q.—Well, the substance, James, the substance of the words? A.—I do not know how it was introduced at all, any more than I heard him say—he spoke about publishing the article—he says: "I would do it, but I could not do it; I would do it directly, but if I should do it they would crush me."

Q.—Yes? A.—"I am a man; you are a woman, and you can do it?"

Q.—Yes; well, what else was said? A.—Well, they talked about the same article.

Q.—Is that the first you heard said at that time—you have given the first that occurred there—the first conversation that you remember of, have you? (After a pause)—You have related the first conversation that you heard upon that subject that you remember, have not you? A.—I have heard them talking about it.

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—Before that? A.—Before that, but then at that interview that you are speaking of—the publication particularly—the reason that I had taken so particular notice was, Col. Blood was opposed to it.

Q.—But I say you have told us all you remember that took place at this conversation, have you; if not, tell the rest? Do you remember—(after a pause)—can you remember anything else that took place at that time? A.—Yes, I can remember.

Q.—Well, please state it. A.—I want to be sure and be correct.

Q.—Please state it. (After a pause)—Can you state it? A.—I could state it, but then I want to be sure.

Q.—I want you to be sure, too. I am not interfering with your being sure. A.—With just the words that were used.

Q.—Well, can you now give us just the words that were used? A.—Well, they used the words that I before told you that they told—that Mr. Tilton said: "Vicky, if you publish this thing, you will be a made woman on it; you will be a made woman if you publish it;" so then she called Col. Blood; Col. Blood was behind the counter at the same time, I was opening the exchanges, and so they then went and had an interview together; she spoke to Col. Blood about it.

Mr. Fullerton—A little louder.

The Witness—She talked to Col. Blood about the matter, and then Mr. Tilton took Col. Blood off and talked to him about it.

Q.—Where did he take him? A.—He took him on one side.

Q.—He did not go so far but what you could hear? A.—Oh, I could not exactly understand everything that was said.

Q.—You could not exactly understand everything, but could you understand some things? A.—Well, I heard him say, "Colonel, you publish it;" Col. Blood said, "No, I won't have nothing at all to do with it."

Q.—That is when they were standing by themselves? A.—When they were standing by themselves.

Q.—Now, you have heard that—now, what else did you hear them say when they were standing by themselves? A.—I heard them say, what is the reason he could not do it?

Q.—Blood said this? A.—No; that is what Tilton said.

Q.—What did Blood reply? A.—He said that he would not have anything to do with it.

Q.—Then what did Tilton say? A.—They were there together, and they talked—

Q.—No, no; what did Tilton say, as near as you can recollect? A.—I do not exactly recollect anything.

Q.—Give us the best recollection you have got on the subject? A.—I don't want to give the best recollection, if I cannot give it to you correctly.

Q.—Give us the best recollection you have got correctly, as near as you can recollect what it was—what else did Mr. Blood say and Mr. Tilton say? A.—After they had an interview, then Mrs. Woodhull and all of them went back into the back office and talked there about it.

Q.—Before they went back into the back office, can you state anything else you heard Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood say when they were standing there by themselves? A.—Well, I suppose—

Q.—How? A.—I suppose I could state some other things, but I want to be sure and correct—that I am right.

Q.—Well, just state those things, James, that you are sure of. What else did you hear them say, if anything? A.—Yes; I did hear them say something else.

Q.—Well, now please state what else you heard them say when Blood and Tilton were standing there by themselves? A.—Well, they were talking about Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, they were talking about Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what did they say about Mr. Beecher? A.—They were talking about Plymouth Church; Mr. Beecher's church was a rich congregation, and they could make $100,000 by publishing that Beecher article.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness (continuing)—That they would pay any amount—that they would pay any amount to have it stopped.

Q.—To have it stopped? A.—Yes, Sir.

COL. BLOOD REFUSED TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT.

Q.—And what did Mr. Blood reply? A.—He said no; he wouldn't have anything to do with it.

Q.—Well, how far were the girls—the ladies—standing from them? A.—They were standing talking; I don't remember how far.

Q.—How far were they that time from Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood? A.—I don't know; they might have been standing further apart than you are to me, probably.

Q.—But this was a private conversation between Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood? A.—Yes, Sir; that was a private conversation.

Q.—Did they talk in a lower voice than before? A.—Yes, Sir; they were talking in a lower voice.

Q.—Did you listen to hear what they were saying? A.—No, Sir.

OPENING EXCHANGES.

Q.—You were engaged in opening the exchanges? A.—I was engaged in opening the exchanges.

Q.—Well, how long were you engaged in opening those exchanges? A.—Oh, well, probably some time; there was quite a number of them, and it took me quite a while, and I would have to stop to go from one place to another.

Q.—Did you stay there after you had opened the exchanges? A.—After I had opened the exchanges then I would look over and mark the separate articles that were in the papers.

Q.—Yes. For what purpose did you mark them? A.—Well, I knowed Col. Blood wanted them clipped a great many times, and I marked what I thought he wanted to clip.

Q.—Then you stood there opening the exchanges and marking the papers until they got through with that conversation? A.—Until they got—they went in the office before they got through: they all went into the back office.

Q.—All went in the back office? A.—Yes, Sir; they went in there.

Q.—Did you stand and open the exchanges—A. (Interrupting)—I did.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment. Did you stand and open the exchanges and mark the papers after they went in the office? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What was between you and them? A.—What was between? There was a little, small door, I suppose about as high as this cane, [holding up a cane in his hand,] I guess, where we went back in the counting-room—behind the desk.

Q.—And you stood there behind the desk? A.—I was between—standing at the desk.

Q.—And the desk was between you and them? A.—Oh, no; near the desk.

Q.—Did you have your back toward them, or your face? Were you leaning over the desk? A.—I was standing—as erect as I am sitting here now—by the counter.

Q.—The papers were on the counter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the counter was between you and them? A.—No, Sir; the counter was not between me and them; there was a little door, as I was a telling of you—a little door where you opened and went out.

Q.—The door was connected with the counter? A.—Yes, Sir; the door was connected with—not with the counter, but there was a little railing went around it.

Q.—How did you stand? facing them? A.—No, Sir; I was standing sidewise to them.

Q.—The table was here, was it? [indicating a table in front of him.] A.—That wasn't a table; it was a desk—a writing desk.

Q.—Well, the desk. Now, suppose you stood here, the papers laid before you on the desk, [indicating as before,] where were they? A.—I was standing very much as I am sitting now; they were standing right off to my left.

Q.—To your left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the papers in front of you? A—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. Now, in looking over these papers, then, you marked what you thought Col. Blood would want to clip out? A.—Yes, Sir; made these selections.

Q.—You made these selections? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you of course read what you marked before you marked it? A.—I always looked at the headings to see what it was.

Q.—You marked it for him to clip up? A.—Yes; what I thought he would like.

Q.—Cut it out for publication in the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly*? A.—Yes, Sir; cut it from the exchanges.

Q.—Now, where did you go when you left that desk and got through with that marking and opening the exchanges? A.—Before I got through I cut several exchanges; I could not say; I was in the back office, and went in and out.

Q.—How long had they been in the back office before you quit opening papers? A.—How long?

Q.—Yes. A.—Not very long before Mrs. Woodhull called out for me to go on an errand.

Q.—Don't mix up errands with it. Whenever you got through with opening the exchanges and marking them what did you do next after they went into the back office? A.—When I got through—I don't know as I got through; I don't remember what time I got through.

Q.—After they went into the back office where did you go? A.—I went into the back office.

Q.—You did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What for? A.—To do something, I don't remember what.

Q.—Did they call for you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To go on an errand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go and do it? A.—I did; I had to wait some time for an answer.

Q.—Who were there when you went out? A.—Col. Blood, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Nobody else? A.—No one else.

Q.—Did you hear anything that was said in there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They talked this matter all over in the middle of the room? A.—They were still talking.

Q.—Still talking? A.—Talking about the same subject, as far as I could learn.

Q.—Did you hear what was said when you were in there? A.—They were talking about this same article.

Q.—No, no; did you hear what was said? A.—Did I hear what was said?

Q.—What did you hear in the back room? A.—I heard about this same Beecher article.

Q.—Will you tell me, if you please, who spoke, and what was said? A.—Why, all of them was talking.

Q.—Will you tell us what all of them were saying? A.—Oh, it is impossible for me to tell what all of them said.

Q.—Can you, now, distinguish and tell us anything that was said in the back room? A.—I knew they were talking.

Mr. Beach—I would not take that answer; have it struck out.

TILTON TALKING ABOUT THE PUBLICATION.

Q.—Can you tell me one thing that was said in the back room, after you went in there? A.—I heard Mr. Tilton telling Col. Blood about the publication of the article in the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly*. They were the first I heard talking about publishing the article. Miss Claflin said, "It will be the making of us," and Col. Blood said, "You can do as you please, but I will have nothing to do with it."

Q.—That is about what you heard in the middle of the room? A.—That is what I heard. Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood stood up by the desk; they had a large desk there; and they stood up there by the gas—the gas fixtures, as I think; they stood near the window and conversed there on the subject, and Col. Blood said, "No, I will not have anything to do with it."

Q.—Then Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood went up and spoke by themselves twice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the middle office and in the back office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And they talked over the same thing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Using the same words? A.—Using pretty much the same words about the same publication.

Q.—Which of them did you hear mention the words, "Beecher scandal?" A.—Which of them?

Q.—Yes? A.—I heard Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood talking about the—

Mr. Evarts—The Beecher matter—

Witness—The Beecher matter; they did not say anything about the Beecher scandal.

Q.—Beecher matter, was it? A.—Beecher article.

Q.—Now, which was it, James? A.—I heard Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood—

Q.—They all used this phrase, did they? A.—They all used this phrase.

Q.—What phrase? A.—Beecher article.

Q.—You spoke of them talking about the Challis article, did you not? A.—I never heard anything about the Challis article, not until I heard it was in the paper; I did not see that paper; I never heard anything about it.

Q.—They were not talking about the Challis article? A.—I never heard anything about the Challis article.

Q.—How? A.—I never heard anything about the Challis article, not until it was published.

Q.—Can you not tell anything you did hear that day when you heard them thus talking? A.—I was waiting for an order for dinner when they were standing there together. Mr. Tilton and Col. Blood; I was then waiting for an order to go and order lunch.

Q.—That is what you were waiting for? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you get an order to get the lunch? A.—I got an order; Col. Blood wrote out an order to get lunch.

Q.—Where did you get it from? A.—I don't remember whether I got it at Curtis' or Delmonico's that day.

Q.—Now, James, can you tell us when that was? A.—That was in 1872.

Q.—What month? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What? A.—It was before I was taken sick.

Q.—How long was it before you were taken sick? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You can't give us any idea? A.—No, Sir; I wish I could.

Q.—Where were you boarding then? A.—In Brooklyn, with my mother,

Q.—With your mother? A.—With my mother.

Q.—How? A.—With my mother.

Mr. Fullerton—It is time for recess, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Are you through?

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no.

The Court—James, you return at 2 o'clock and take your seat there; you will not be detained long.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Fullerton resumed the cross-examination of the witness, as follows:

Q.—How long, James, was it before this conversation which you have last described, when the Beecher article, or the Beecher story, was the subject of conversation, that you had seen Mr. Tilton at the office? A.—How long it had been?

Q.—Yes? A.—Before the publication?

Q.—No; before the conversation? A.—I do not understand what you mean.

Q.—You have spoken of a conversation in the office of Woodhull & Claflin between the ladies and Mr. Blood and Mr. Tilton—first in the middle room and then in the back room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before that conversation did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—How long had it been?

Q.—Yes, Sir; up to that, that time? A.—I do not understand you.

Q.—Had you seen him just previous to that conversation? A.—I think he had been away.

Q.—Was that the first you had seen him after his return? A.—I think it was the first time I saw him after his return.

Q.—Where do you think he had been? A.—I do not know; I suppose he might have been out on this campaign, as far as I know.

Q.—How long, prior to that time, have you seen him lunching at Delmonico's with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—How long had he been after that?

Q.—Before that—before? A.—I saw him several times lunch there: it was some time though since I had seen him lunch there.

Q.—How long had it been? A.—I could not give you no date or time, or anything about it.

Q.—Can you give us no idea of the time at all? A.—No, Sir; I could not.

Q.—Well, I understood you to say before recess that you had heard those parties talking about this same matter before that day? A.—Yes, Sir, I did say that.

Q.—Where were they when they were talking about that article? A.—They were at their office—at Woodhull & Claflin's office.

Q.—Do you remember the day? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember the day.

Q.—And where were they when they were talking about it? A.—They were in their office.

Q.—Which office? A.—The office in Broad street.

Q.—Which of the offices in Broad street? A.—Well, I heard the interview several times; I do not remember how many times.

Q.—I am talking about the interview next before the one you have related the particulars of? A.—Well, it had been some time before.

Q.—How long before? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Months? A.—Yes, Sir, months.

Q.—Months before? A.—Might be; it might have been two months; it might have been three.

Q.—They were in which office, when they talked about it? A.—In the back office and the front office.

Q.—Not at the same time? A.—No, Sir, not at the same time.

Q.—What were you doing when this conversation was going on? A.—I was doing whatever I was told to do.

Q.—Did you hear the conversation? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, relate what you overheard? A.—I think I related it to you before recess.

Q.—No, I am not talking about the interview that you have already described; I am talking about another interview before that that you have now spoken of—don't make a mistake? A.—They were speaking about Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church and different things.

Q.—What time do you now allude to? A.—When they were speaking about free love and so on.

Q.—And how long was that before the conversation which you have detailed already? A.—Yes, Sir; I have heard that conversation several times before that.

Q.—Now, I am speaking of a particular conversation when they talked about Beecher and free love? A.—Any time I could not relate to you at all.

Q.—Was that two or three months before the conversation already related? A.—It was mostly along in the Spring.

Q.—The Spring of what year? A.—1872.

Q.—How early in the Spring? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—In the Spring or Winter? A.—Along in the Spring.

Q.—How? A.—Along in the Spring that it got to be common talk.

Q.—You are sure it was in the Spring? A.—It was in the Spring; she wanted some way to get his paper up agoing.

Q.—Who was present when that conversation was held? A.—There were several ladies sometimes present.

Q.—Oh, sometimes present—I mean at that conversation, who were present? A.—At that conversation—why, there were several conversations, so I don't know which one you mean.

Q.—I mean the one where they talked about getting their paper up? A.—I have heard it so often, I could not tell you—if you want—

Q.—You heard that very often? A.—Very often, Sir.

THE BEECHER ARTICLE.

Q.—And did you hear very often about the Beecher scan—the Beecher article? A.—I never heard much about the Beecher article—not until just before the time it was published; it was talked about some time before it was published.

Q.—You did hear something about it in the Spring before? A.—I heard them talking about Mr. Beecher.

Q.—In the Spring before? A.—As regards free-love and such things as that.

Q.—Nothing about the article? A.—Nothing about the article at all.

Q.—Then you never heard them talking about the article but once? A.—If you understand me, I told you that they were talking about the article; the first time I heard it, I think, was a Monday, and they had an interview about it the first time, and the next day was Tuesday; I think then we were making up the proofs to go to press.

Q.—And those— A.—Those two days are the days; the action of Col. Blood made me take more particular notice of it.

Q.—Did I understand you that you heard the Beecher article talked of only on those two days, Monday and Tuesday? A.—Monday and Tuesday.

Q.—Answer me, please. A.—Monday and Tuesday; those are the two days I heard them talking about the Beecher article.

Q.—Are those the only two days? A.—Those are the only two days, Sir.

Q.—You never heard the Beecher article, then, spoken of until the Monday? A.—Until that Monday.

Q.—That you now mention? A.—Yes, Sir; I never heard of it before then.

Q.—And you heard of it again on the Tuesday following? A.—The next day.

Q.—Which was Tuesday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And after that you never heard it talked of? A.—No, Sir; I was taken sick, and I never saw him any more after Tuesday; I was taken sick, and I did not see him any more; I do not know that I saw him any more after that.

Q.—Did you see him again after that? A.—I do not know when I saw him after that; I do not know as I saw him after that for some time.

Q.—Did you see him after that at all? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen him several times since then.

Q.—But not in regard to the Beecher article? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You related a conversation which you heard between these parties before recess—was that the conversation you overheard on Monday or on Tuesday? A.—Monday and Tuesday.

Q.—No, no; you do not understand me. You related a conversation before recess which you heard in the middle office, and which was afterward continued in the back office. Now—one moment [referring to a question on the part of the witness]—did that take place on the Monday or the Tuesday of which you have spoken? A.—On Tuesday was the last interview.

Q.—I suppose it was? A.—I told you that there were two interviews—Monday and Tuesday.

THE INTERVIEW AT WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—Understand my question, please, James; before the recess you spoke of an interview between the Woodhulls—Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, Blood, and Tilton, which you overheard, which commenced in the middle office, and ended in the back office—now, did that interview take place on the Monday or the Tuesday? A.—That last interview was Tuesday.

Q.—Yes, it was, if the first was on Monday—the interview which you described before recess was that on Monday or Tuesday? A.—Was that on Monday or Tuesday?

Q.—Yes? A.—The last interview, Sir, was on Tuesday.

Q.—I have not any doubt about that, James; do not you understand my question? A.—I may not, Sir.

Q.—Was it Monday or Tuesday that you stood at the desk, opening the exchanges and marking the articles? A.—Both those days, I was opening the exchanges, but Tuesday was the last day that I mentioned.

Q.—Certainly it was; we won't dispute about that matter; but I want you to tell me whether it was on Monday or on Tuesday that you overheard the conversation which you detailed and gave to us before recess? A.—It was Tuesday.

Q.—It was Tuesday? A.—Tuesday, Sir, was the last interview.

Q.—Won't you tell me whether that conversation was on Monday or Tuesday. A.—The two days—Monday and Tuesday—the same conversation that the Beecher article was discussed.

Q.—Was it the same conversation on both days? A.—The same conversation on both days; I tried to make you understand.

Q.—Yes, it was my dullness. A.—I don't believe it is your dullness, oh no, Sir.

Q.—Were the same parties present on both days? A.—The same parties.

Q.—Did the conversation commence in the middle room on both days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And ended in the back room on both days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On both days you stood opening exchanges and marking the articles? A.—Both days, I was opening the exchanges.

Q.—And on both of them, they were standing up? A.—No, Sir; the first day, Monday they were sitting down on the sofa.

Q.—In which room? A.—In the middle office.

Q.—And did they say the same things on both days? A.—The same things—talking about the Beecher article.

Q.—Yes—the same language? A.—The same language, so far as I could learn.

Q.—A little louder, please? A.—The same language, as far as I could learn.

Q.—You heard it? A.—I heard it. I should not have noticed it unless I knew that Col. Blood was dissatisfied.

Q.—Yes; I understood that Col. Blood was dissatisfied. You have not told us, as distinguished from the second day, what occurred on the first day? A.—Oh, certainly. I have told you.

SITTING ON THE SOFA.

Q.—Now, will you describe what took place on the day that you saw them sitting on the sofa? A.—Did not I tell you once—once or twice?

Q.—My memory is not very good; you will have to tell me again—that was Monday, was it not? A.—The first interview was Monday.

Q.—Then they were sitting on the sofa? A.—Sitting on the sofa.

Q.—Now, what took place? A.—They were talking about this Beecher article.

Q.—Who talked? A.—Mr. Tilton, Miss Claflin, Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton say? A.—He told her he had some article he wanted—

Q.—He had what? A.—He had an article that he wanted her to publish.

Q.—What did she say? A.—They read it over then, and they talked about it, and then she went and talked to Col. Blood.

Q.—She did not know what it was when he first spoke about it? A.—She might have known so far as I know.

Q.—So far as appearances were concerned did she know what it was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He took it out and read it? A.—Yes Sir; he read it.

Q.—How long did it take him to read it? A.—Not very long.

Q.—About how long? A.—I don't know; I could not describe it at all.

Q.—You could not describe it? A.—No, Sir I could not say how long it was.

Q.—Was it written on foolscap paper? A.—It was written on paper; I didn't notice what kind of paper it was.

Q.—Paper that size? [Exhibiting to the

Continued on Ninth Page.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ESTATE OF JAMES B. TAYLOR.

QUESTION OF VACATING THE SURROGATE'S ORDER—CHARGES AGAINST THE EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE—ARGUMENTS OF MR. HENRY L. CLINTON AND HON. FRANCIS KERNAN.

In the famous James B. Taylor estate case, Timothy O'Grannis La Mott, Henry E. Matteson, Milton H. Thomson, Thomas R. Walker, the Utica National Bank, and Julia Doolittle and Charles A. Doolittle, executors of Charles H. Doolittle, all of Utica, had obtained judgment against the estate on paper amounting to about $8,000, which they held, and which had been discounted for Mr. Taylor just prior to his death in 1870. These judgments were appealed, and were affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and Surrogate Hutchings made an order on July 14, 1874, requiring Mr. Edward H. Tracy and Mrs. Laura S. Taylor, (the widow of the testator, James B. Taylor,) Executor and Executrix of the testator's will, to pay these judgments, costs, and counsel fees, amounting in all to about $150,000. Mr. Henry L. Clinton, counsel for Miss Kate B. Howland, a grand-daughter of the testator and a legatee under his will, obtained an order from the Surrogate for the Executor and Executrix of the estate, and the parties who had obtained the judgments, to show cause, yesterday, before the Surrogate, why the order of July should not be vacated, the parties enjoined from any other action in the premises until this question is determined, and the Executor and Executrix compelled to make an accounting in detail of the affairs of the estate, Miss Howland to be entitled to be present, by counsel, at such accounting.

The case came on for hearing yesterday before the Surrogate. Mr. Clinton appeared for Miss Howland, Hon. Francis Kernan for the judgment creditors generally, Messrs. Beardslee and Doolittle, of Utica, for some of the creditors particularly, Mr. Charles Tracy for the Executor and Executrix, and Gen. William H. Anthon for Mr. Jeremiah G. Hamilton and the First National Bank of Jersey City, judgment creditors of the estate.

Mr. Clinton, in opening the argument, said that there was no law authorizing the Surrogate to order the Executor of an estate to pay its debts, when, as in the present case, no legal inventory of the assets of the estate had been filed by the Executor. The estate had been originally in the hands of James M. Sweeny, as Administrator, and he had filed what he called an inventory, setting forth the value of the estate at $456,283 85, but giving no further details about $150,000 of this amount than that it consisted of sundry bonds and mortgages, this omission to give particulars vitiating the whole instrument, which was adopted by the Executor and Executrix when they succeeded the Administrator. Mr. Taylor had been dead nearly five years, and yet, owing to the gross neglect of the Executor, it was not known to this day what his estate was worth. An Executor who did not file an inventory within three months of the time of entering upon his office was liable to imprisonment, and it was unblushingly asked that debts of this estate should be paid before it had been legally ascertained whether the estate was sufficient to meet such liabilities. Miss Howland, Mr. Clinton's client, had only received $5,000 from the estate, while an immense amount had gone to the lawyers, who wanted the estate settled on the basis of an illegal inventory and an unsatisfactory accounting.

Mr. Tracy contended that the charges against the Executor were malicious and untrue. The judgments under consideration had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and there was no good reason why they should not have been paid long ago. The Executor had accepted his position with great reluctance, at the urgent solicitation of the testator, and had expended at least $2,000 of his private means, without expectation of return, in the conscientious discharge of his duties. There were sworn statements on file in the Surrogate's Court that every honest effort possible had been made to realize all that the estate could yield. A great part of the estate was of a nature that it was hard to realize on in a hurry. The Administrator's inventory had been properly adopted by the Executor, and was final, except as to new assets that might be afterward discovered.

Mr. Beardslee said, that he was tired of this litigation, which had been needlessly prolonged. He hoped that the Executor would have an opportunity to speedily turn the assets into cash and pay off the liabilities of the estate.

Mr. Doolittle claimed that if Mr. Clinton appeared only for Miss Howland, "he had no more standing than the raggedest and dirtiest newsboy"—[laughter]—for her claim, either as next of kin, or as legatee, could not be legally entertained by the court until all the debts of the estate had been paid.

Mr. Kernan followed, contending that the true policy of the law was that the just debts of an estate confessedly able to meet its liabilities should be paid as speedily as possible after the death of the debtor. Legatees and next of kin had no claim until these liens were liquidated, for until this was done the true value of the remainder of the estate could not be definitely ascertained. In the year 1870, when Mr. Taylor, the testator, was alive, he had got the paper which was the subject of the present phase of this litigation discounted in Utica. It was naturally assumed by those who discounted this paper, from correct information that they had received, that Mr. Taylor was a man of large means, perfectly able to meet his obligations at their maturity. They, then, had not the remotest idea that they would have to wait for the conclusion of the vexatious litigation which has followed the death of their debtor, and that they must patiently abide the result of the quarrels of incensed legatees. They loaned their money on "short paper," which they, after the death of Mr. Taylor, supposed would be paid within a reasonable time subsequent to that event. The case in its present aspects resolved itself into the simple question of whether creditors with just claims, certified to by the highest court in the State, must be made to wait payment until the settlement of the quarrels of those who had no legitimate claim upon the estate until the liens of counsel's clients had been satisfied. The charge of an incorrect inventory was frivolous, for there was abundant evidence that the executor had faithfully complied with all the requirements of the law.

After a brief rejoinder by Mr. Clinton, the Surrogate took the papers, reserving his decision.

A NEW-YORK LAW SUIT ON A RHODE ISLAND CONTRACT.

In Superior Court, Trial Term, yesterday, before Chief Justice Monell and a jury, was tried and concluded the case of Henry Whitman against William C. Conner, Sheriff. It appeared that three months since the defendant, by virtue of an execution, seized upon the contents of a livery stable in Twenty-eighth street, consisting of horses, harness, carriages, &c. Plaintiff, who is a resident of the State of Rhode Island, claimed that he held a mortgage against the property, on which there was due him the sum of $23,000, and he brought suit against the Sheriff to recover that amount. The defense was that the amount claimed was not due under the mortgage, and that such loans as were made were usurious and void, on some of which interest was paid at the rate of fifteen per cent. To this defense the reply was interposed that the contract was made in the State of Rhode Island, and all the loans which formed the bulk of the claim made there also; that not more than six per cent. was charged on such loans, except where a special agreement was entered into for a higher rate, and that a contract for a higher rate between the parties to a loan was authorized by the laws of Rhode Island. The court refused to grant a non-suit on the ground that the law of Rhode Island did not govern the usurious character of the loan, and the questions of fact being submitted to the jury, they found the value of the property seized by the Sheriff to be but $2,230, and gave plaintiff a verdict for that amount. As the legal question involved was important, the Chief Justice ordered that the exceptions be heard in the first instance at General Term, and that pending a decision on the appeal the judgment be stayed.

AN APPLICATION TO VACATE AN ASSESSMENT DENIED.

In a suit brought by Henry James Anderson to vacate an assessment imposed for the building of a sewer through Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has rendered a decision against the plaintiff. Plaintiff's claim was based on the theory that the contractor for building the sewer had encountered pieces of an old wall, which he allowed to remain in the bed of the sewer, and this obstruction caused the water in the sewer to back up, thus injuring the property of plaintiff and others who had been assessed for the construction of the sewer. The court, while holding that the obstruction did exist, did not find that its removal was within the terms of the contract. The application to vacate the assessment on the ground of unfulfillment of the contract is therefore denied.

THE TEMPLETON CHILD.

An adjourned hearing on the application of Ida Maude Templeton, wife of Duncan D. Templeton, to have the custody of their child transferred to her from her husband's father, was had before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Judge Donohue announced on the question of reference previously argued before him, that he had come to the conclusion to refer the case for the purpose of taking testimony only, and had appointed Col. Hardie, of the County Clerk's Office, Referee, for that purpose, the testimony to be taken down by an official stenographer of the court. Against this decision, ex-Judge Busteed, on the part of Mrs. Templeton, objected, claiming that, in his opinion, the testimony should be taken in the immediate presence of the court. Judge Donohue then fixed the hearing before the Referee for 3 o'clock on Monday, and allowed Mrs. Templeton an hour's interview with her child. Counsel for Mrs. Templeton have commenced a suit in her behalf in the Supreme Court, to have her marriage with Templeton declared null and void. The complaint in the case, which has been already served on Templeton, alleges that she was married to him in 1871, in Stamford, Conn., by Rev. A. S. Twomley, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that place, she being then but seventeen years of age; that at the time of such marriage, and until within a few days past, she believed him to be a single and marriageable man, but that she has discovered that he then was, and now is, lawfully married to another wife, who resides in this City; that such marriage was celebrated in 1868, by Dr. Haskins, an Episcopal clergyman of Brooklyn, and has never been annulled.

THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO CLEAR STREETS.

A JURY PRESENTS A NEW FORM OF VERDICT, AND THE COURT SETS IT ASIDE—ALLEGED UNFAIR DEALING OF JURORS.

In the suit of A. S. & E. Odell against the City, and against the owner of and contractor for the building of a house on Fifty-second street, the particulars of which have already very fully appeared in THE TIMES, the jury brought in a sealed verdict before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court, at its opening yesterday. The verdict was that they found in favor of the owner and contractor, but could not agree as to the responsibility of the City.

Mr. Thomas Allison, counsel for the plaintiff, then stated to the court that when the jury was selected he had exercised his right to challenge by asking, generally, as is very customary, whether any of the jurors were builders. There was no response to his question from any member of the jury, and he, therefore, went to trial with the understanding that it was not necessary to exercise his right of challenge to any of them. Since the close of the case and retirement of the jury, he had discovered by an inspection of the jury list that two of those who sat on the trial were builders. This he considered on the part of those two jurors to be unfair dealing with the court and counsel, and sufficient to constitute a mistrial. On that ground he moved to set aside the verdict. He also moved to have the verdict in favor of the defendants Donnelly and Williams set aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence.

Judge Freedman promptly granted the motion and set the verdict aside. He did not believe, he said, in holding the City alone responsible for the unlawful acts of private individuals, and would not permit a verdict to stand whereby the City Treasury might be hereafter robbed under the forms of law.

THE MASON COUNTERFEITING.

A SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVE RELATES HOW HE EMPLOYED THE PRISONER—HE KNEW THAT MASON WAS A COUNTERFEITER AND BLACKMAILER.

The case in which George Albert Mason is charged with having passed counterfeit money on Albert W. Ensor was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Shields.

Secret Service Detective Kennoch was recalled, and gave some unimportant testimony as to the finding and examining of Mason's satchel.

Col. Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division, then testified: I became acquainted with Mason in Washington; he informed me that he could secure the capture of about $20,000 in counterfeit money, and I agreed with him that, if he did, he should be rewarded in proportion to the value of his services; he wanted a badge and a commission as a secret service detective, which I refused, as I did not know enough of him to warrant a compliance with his request; I met him subsequently in Buffalo, and he turned over to me about $20,000 in counterfeit money which he had secured. At this point the witness hesitated somewhat, and Mason said, in quite a loud tone, "This case requires some study," which remark was sharply rebuked by the Commissioner. Witness finally continued: Mason was never employed by me as a regular detective; I told him that if he could get any valuable new information about counterfeiters he should be rewarded, and that is what I would tell anybody; he subsequently met me, and told me that he could "turn up" about a million of dollars in counterfeit money, but he failed to keep his promise and I lost confidence in him; he wanted me to give him the $20,000 counterfeit money back, in order, as he said, to entrap Judd, a counterfeiter, but I refused; he afterward got into a fight in St. Louis, with Peter and Levi McCartney, two counterfeiters, who, he said, he was trying to capture; shortly after this he wanted me to settle with him for his services, and I did; he received altogether for his services $1,050; I never had much faith in him, although he did do some good work; when he first came to me he admitted that he was a counterfeiter and a blackmailer, and I subsequently ascertained that he had proposed a plan to rob the offices of the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department; I only trusted him within my control, and for the purpose of using him to catch other counterfeiters.

The further hearing was then adjourned, in order to procure the papers taken from Mason by Col. Washburn, which papers, Mason asserts, will show his entire innocence.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S CATASTROPHE.

A suit has been commenced in the Superior Court in this City, by Mr. William F. McNamara, on behalf of Patrick Lavelle, one of the parties injured by the recent catastrophe at St. Andrew's Church, on Duane street. The suit is brought against the City and against James Shaw, owner, and Mr. Titus, contractor, of the unsafe building, the fall of which caused the death of five persons and serious injuries to a large number of others, including plaintiff. The plaintiff fixes his damages at $45,000. He also brings a separate suit to recover $5,000 for the death of his mother, which was caused at the same time and in the same manner.

THE TRIBUNE'S CIRCULATION.

In the suit brought by the Tribune Association to recover an advertising bill from A. Burdette Smith, already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday allowing defendant to amend his answer on condition of paying all costs which have accrued since notice of trial. The original answer to the complaint was that the contract for advertising had been entered into by defendant under false representations made to him as to the circulation of the *Tribune*. When the case came up for trial defendant admitted that since he had put in his answer he had learned that at the exact time when the representations were made they were true, but that almost immediately thereafter the alleged circulation rapidly and largely decreased, and when such representations were made to him, the parties making them knew that the then circulation would rapidly and largely decrease. He therefore asked leave to put this in the form of an amended answer, and the court has now granted the motion.

THE OPENING OF KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

The appeal from the decision of the Judge at Chambers, who confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of the King's Bridge road, was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, and decision reserved. The appeal was taken against the order of confirmation, as already reported in THE TIMES, on behalf of William Lynch, an interested property owner, and is opposed not only by the City, but by nearly all the other interested property owners. A number of lawyers who appeared against the appeal asked leave to hand in points to the court at a later day, and the court invited all the lawyers interested to do so at their pleasure.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

A number of suits by claimants against the City were on the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Robinson, yesterday, several of which were tried and dismissed. Among those dismissed was one by Daniel Leamy, formerly an officer of the same court, who sued to recover a month's pay. John Dooly, whose case was also dismissed, sued to recover the amount of several months' pay as a time-keeper on the improvements on the Boulevard. It was found upon the trial that the only demand which had been made upon the Controller for the plaintiff's pay was borne, in the filing of the pay-roll, on which his name was borne, in the Finance Department. This Judge Robinson held to be insufficient, the law requiring the demand to be made by the claimant in person or by his lawfully constituted agent.

A FAMILY ILLEGALLY EJECTED FROM THEIR HOME.

On Wednesday a laborer named Thomas Lynch appeared before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, and complained that on the day named four ruffians, during his absence from his apartments in the tenement No. 1,460 Third avenue, visited his rooms, breaking open the door, and by force and violence ejected therefrom his wife and children, together with his household goods, without due process of law. Lynch also deposes that he had paid to his landlord, Henry Feltman, his rent for the month of March. Two of the men who assisted in perpetrating this outrage, Charles A. Saltsman and William J. Wolfenstein, afterward told the complainant that they were authorized to dispossess him by an order from Justice Flanagan, sitting for Judge Stemmler, who has for some months past been confined to his house from illness. The paper which the four scoundrels pretended was a warrant or writ of ejectment, was simply a summons. When Lynch was informed of the outrage he immediately visited the Fourth District Court, and was directed by the Clerk to see Judge Flanagan. The court had adjourned for the day, and while leaving the building Lynch alleges that he was met by Saltsman and his confederates, who threatened to murder him if he pressed the matter further. Warrants were on Wednesday issued by Justice Murray, sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, for the arrest of the gang, but the officers intrusted with their execution were unable to find the accused parties yesterday, although they usually lounge about the lobbies of the court.

A NEW-YEAR'S QUARREL.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A MADISON STREET TENEMENT-HOUSE—THE EARLS AND THE CORBETTS.

A case of felonious assault, arising out of a tenement-house quarrel on New Year's Day, was tried before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The prisoner was a 'longshoreman named David Earl, and the complainant a currier named Michael Corbett, living in the tenement-house at the rear of No. 1'2 Madison street. In answer to District Attorney Nolan's interrogations Corbett swore that on New Year's night, David Earl, brother to the prisoner, was going round the house brandishing a bar of iron, and calling for the man who had insulted his wife. Corbett took the bar of iron from the enraged husband, and attempted to pacify him, and at this moment Daniel Earl and his wife appeared on the scene. Daniel at once took up his brother's quarrel, and entered Corbett's rooms in search of the man or woman who had insulted any member of his family. Corbett ordered him out. Earl refused to leave, and a dreadful struggle ensued in a dark bed-room, the men being reinforced by their wives. In the mêlée Corbett found blood streaming down his face, and an alarm being raised, Earl who brandished a murderous-looking knife, was disarmed and conveyed to the station-house. Earl inflicted two long, ugly gashes on Corbett's forehead and attempted to inflict several others on the shoulder, but the knife, fortunately, did not penetrate the flesh. The complainant's version of the quarrel was corroborated by Timothy O'Brien and John Ward. The prisoner, in his own behalf, swore that he and his wife were attacked by Corbett and a small army of amazons, who took this means of retaliating on him some fancied insult offered them by his brother. His "old woman" and himself, he said, were dragged into Corbett's room and half killed. He was struck with a lid of a stove, and on recovering himself saw "the old woman" lying "clean dead on the floor," a number of the victorious amazons standing over her. Earl then asked Corbett whether he intended to commit another murder, to which the latter, with an oath, replied in the affirmative. The men then closed in deadly combat, and the prisoner, fearing that his life was in danger, "pulled out his little tobacco knife, and slashed at" his antagonist. The prisoner was then disarmed, and received, as was sworn to by him, two cuts in the head with his own knife. On being taken to the station-house he had his wounds dressed. A singular fact in connection with the mêlée is that the wife of Earl, who, according to his story, was "laid out dead on the floor," was brought up at the Police Court next morning, and fined $10 for intoxication. The jury, who evidently considered the whole transaction as a drunken tenement-house quarrel in which each party was equally culpable, acquitted the prisoner, and he left the court-room in company with his "old woman" and a troupe of admirers.

COURT NOTES.

Alban Mayer, who, on the 9th inst., stole a watch and suit of clothes, the property of Joseph Mulally, living at No. 737 Second avenue, pleaded guilty of petit larceny in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

In General Sessions, yesterday, John Rauck, who stole and pawned two watches valued at $168 from Henry Doelling, of No. 71 Park street, on the 14th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for two years and six months.

On St. Patrick's Day Officer Dougherty, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Patrick Tierney, a half crazy stableman, who threatened to use a murderous-looking dirk in Washington square on William B. Lawrence. In General Sessions yesterday Tierney pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, and was sent to State Prison for one year.

Peter Murphy, of No. 154 Macdougal street, who, in company with an accomplice not arrested, broke into the blacksmith shop of William Barnett, at No. 19 Worth street, on the night of the 21st inst., and stole therefrom a quantity of tools, valued at $60, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in State Prison.

On the night of the 26th of February, Adam Noe, who keeps a saloon at No. 120 Ridge street, was struck on the head with some instrument by Peter Seamore, of No. 238 Second street, and some other men, who escaped. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of assault and battery from Seamore, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.

On the 20th inst. Henry Miller, who describes himself as an Alsatian and a commission merchant, broke into the warehouse of Frederick Mead, No. 104 Water street, and attempted to steal a chest of tea. He was captured, and on his person was found a burglar's "jimmy." In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted the commission merchant's plea of attempted burglary, and the prisoner was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

POWER OF NOTARIES RESTRICTED.

Judge Blatchford announced yesterday in the United States District Court that he is of the opinion that under the Revised Statutes of the United States a notary public has no power to take any affidavits to be used in the United States courts, except in relation to proofs of debt in bankruptcy, and depositions *de bene esse*. All other affidavits must be sworn to before a United States Commissioner or a Register in Bankruptcy. The Clerk of the court has been directed not to receive any papers not drawn in compliance with this decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Remer vs. Spelman.—Granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Granted.—In the matter of Myers; Coffin vs. The Chicago and Northern Pacific Construction Company; In the matter of the Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society; Heckle vs. Leary; Brown vs. Keyes; Brown vs. Keyes; Nichols vs. Serrell; Banks vs. Banks et al.; In the matter of the application of Hay.

Huebner vs. Roosevelt.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Cottle vs. Cottle.—Reference ordered.

Thurber vs. Suther.—Granted. Memorandum.

New-York State Loan and Trust Company vs. Cook County National Bank.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Solomon vs. Budensick.—Motion denied.

Telmani vs. Purcell.—Granted on payment of $10 costs of motion; costs of default to plaintiff to abide event.

Pitts vs. Pitts.—Report of Referee and order confirming same, and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Pool vs. Stevens.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of plaintiff's costs since notice of trial; no costs of motion.

Russ, Jr., vs. The Excelsior Printing Company.—Motion for a preference on the April calendar granted.

Mellick, Jr., vs. Wood, Jr.—Defendant may come in and defend on payment of plaintiff's costs in suit and $15 plaintiff's costs in proceedings supplementary to execution; judgment and all subsequent proceedings thereunder to stand in the memorandum as security.

Sinclair Rectifying Machine Company vs. Reford.—Injunction order settled and signed.

Ettlinger vs. Stegmuller.—Motion for a receiver of rents, &c., denied, with costs to defendant to abide the event of action.

De Witt et al. vs. Hastings.—Motion to amend granted on payment of defendant's costs since notice of trial; no costs of motion.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, March 25, 1875:

No. 310.—*William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., plaintiff in error. vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 146.—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, respondent, vs. William Penn Howland et al., appellants.*—Submitted for appellants and argued by W. F. Cogswell for respondent.

No. 147.—*William B. Thurber, an infant, by George W. Thurber, his guardian, appellant, vs. The Harlem Bridge, &c., Railroad Company, respondent.*—Argued by J. O. Dykman, of counsel for appellant, and by Homer A. Nelson, for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Friday, March 26, 1875, at 10 A. M.

DAMAGES RECOVERED FROM A BROOKLYN RAILROAD.

The suit of Mrs. Mary J. Conklin against the Brooklyn Cross-town Railroad Company, for $20,000 damages, for injuries sustained through the carelessness of one of the drivers, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Gilbert. Mrs. Conklin testified that on Oct. 23, 1873, she resided in Willoughby street, and was crossing the street from the butcher's shop, when she became dizzy and fell on the track. At the time she fell there was no car within half a block of her, and before she became conscious she was struck with the car and was dragged half a block. She received severe injuries, from which she has not since recovered. The jury brought in a verdict in her favor for $1,000.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

The following liquor-dealers were brought before Justice Kasmire at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in $100 bail each: Walter Griffin, E. J. Shea, Terence Meehan, John H. Rhode, Peter Rodgers, Bernard Laverty, and David Worthington.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the proprietors of the Bleecker street and Wooster street houses arrested on Wednesday night, were held in $500 bail each to vacate the premises within fourteen days. The majority of the inmates were discharged, some of the best known being fined.

Daniel Elsbach, of No. 16 Amity street, a real estate agent, was yesterday brought before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with subletting premises for the purposes of prostitution, was held in $1,000 bail for trial, and was promptly bailed by Jacob Eberli, of No. 169 East Houston street.

The following liquor-dealers, arrested on Wednesday evening on charges of violating the Excise laws, were brought before Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $100 bail each to answer: John Wild, Louis Smith, Henry Harliker, Dora Johnsh, Henry Dorscher, Charles Clossan, William West, Otto Berths, and Henry Meyers.

William Halloran, of Seventy-fourth street and First avenue, was yesterday held for trial by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, for stabbing Patrick Baker, of No. 344 East Sixty-third street, a few weeks ago. Baker was so badly injured that he was yesterday, for the first time, able to appear in court against his assailant, who has since the assault been in custody.

William Kating was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with receiving stolen goods. Some two months ago the shoe store of Jacob Emanuel, No. 182 Suffolk street, was broken open, and $500 worth of goods stolen. James Price and James Clark were arrested, and are now in Sing Sing for the burglary. Kating was found to have some of the stolen goods in his possession.

The following persons were committed yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, for selling liquor without a license: John H. Cusick, of No. 15 State street; Adolph Peters, No. 50 Bleecker street; Michael Sweeney, No. 149 Fulton street; Henry Menken, No. 4 North William street; Simon Menken, No. 192 William street; Frederick Daggett, No. 626 Broadway; Alexis Helmer and Joseph Cohen, No. 632 Broadway; Richard S. Campbell, No. 566 Broadway; Charles Fricke and Henrietta Geisman, No. 566 Broadway and No. 82 Prince street, and Edward Unger, No. 50 Bleecker street.

John Lynch, a furniture dealer at No. 304 Eighth avenue, sold Mrs. Mary Moore, of No. 533 Eighth avenue, $145 worth of furniture, giving her credit for $100, on consideration, as claimed, that the furniture should not be removed until the debt was paid. Mrs. Moore subsequently sold the furniture, after removing it to No. 416 West Fortieth street, to Casey Brothers, of No. 564 Tenth avenue, as her own, for $56. Lynch subsequently claimed the property, and Casey Brothers had Mrs. Moore, and Charles A. Morris, who participated with her in the sale, arrested and brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, where the case was settled by Lynch's payment.

On Wednesday night the premises of Joseph J. Mayhon, No. 569 Broadway, were broken open, and velvets valued at $200 were stolen. Mr. B. Squire saw two men leaving the premises on that night, and gave a description of them to Capt. McDonnell. About noon yesterday he arrested William Brown and Andrew Hess in a saloon on the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets, and they were fully identified as the parties seen leaving the premises robbed. In the pockets of Hess were found four skeleton keys. Both men are ex-convicts, and have only recently been discharged from State Prison. They were fully committed by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in $2,000 bail each.

LOANS BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HEARING BEFORE THE STATE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON BILL NO. 98—PROTEST AGAINST IT FROM THE WEST SIDE, EAST SIDE, AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—At a meeting today of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate a hearing was given to gentlemen from New-York representing a large number of property-owners who are opposed to the passage of Senate bill No. 98, which had been reported favorably by the committee, and was referred back by the Senate. Its object is to allow the life, fire, and marine insurance companies doing business in the States adjacent to New-York and States bordering on Lakes Erie, Michigan, and Superior to loan and invest in the same securities in those States that they are now authorized to invest in in this State, namely, State bonds, bonds of cities, counties, towns, and villages, and bond and mortgage, but prohibiting them from loans on real estate in the States bordering on the lakes. Messrs. Cyrus Clark, William Richardson, and Francis M. Jencks, who appeared as a committee from the West Side Association, presented a protest against the bill from the West Side, East Side, and Washington Heights Associations.

Mr. Clark said, in presenting the protest, that he understood the ground upon which the passage of the bill was urged was that funds could not now be loaned in the State on bond and mortgage at seven per cent., which he did not think was the case, and cited instances in support of the opinion. He thought there were plenty of good applications for loans. Other gentlemen present sustained Mr. Clark's opinion, and said that if the funds could not be loaned here it was because too many brokerages and commissions had to be paid to get the loans through.

Mr. Jencks spoke at length against the passage of the bill. He did not agree that the payment of any brokers was necessary to procure a loan from these companies. In the case of the largest company—the Mutual—he knew by experience that this was not the case; and it was because he knew of no other source than the life insurance companies and savings banks from which loans on real estate could be obtained to any large extent with the same absence of improper charges that he was opposed to the diversion of these funds into other States; and he added that, owing to the Usury and Tax laws, life insurance companies and savings banks, whose assets are exempt from taxation, have become practically the only loaners on real estate in New-York. The assets of the life insurance companies exempt from taxation amounted to about $180,000,000, of which $121,000,000 is invested in bond and mortgage. In return for this exemption from taxation the people of the State are entitled to have these funds kept within the State. He urged that the provisions of the bill limiting them to States in which they did business to an amount sufficient to secure their obligations in such States, though plausible, had nothing to do with the principle involved in the passage of the bill. The same argument would justify investments in South Carolina bonds, if the companies did business there. The only principle upon which the bill could be passed, in justice to the present policy-holders, was that the investments it authorizes are as safe as those now authorized, which is not the case. It is as though the funds invested in those States were alone liable for their obligations there. If those funds are lost, all policy-holders are rendered insecure equally. The policy-holders have insured on the understanding that the companies are restricted to certain investments. The spirit of the bill is to impair the obligation of contracts. In dock and mixed companies, where the insured have no voice in the selection of the Directors, there are special objections to its passage. In one large company in New-York, whose assets amount to over $22,000,000, the Directors are elected by the holders of $100,000 stock. If the companies have a temporary difficulty in loaning their funds, the remedy is disproportionate to the evil it is designed to cure.

The hearing was then adjourned.

IS THIS AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sometimes I see THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the house where I live, and I notice how you try to mend things that are wrong, and to help those who are imposed on. Won't you please tell a poor servant girl who is in trouble what she should do? The papers have a great deal to say about how incompetent servants are, and how they do not do their duty. But though I say it that should not say it, I know it is not so with me. I have lived with the same family now for nigh on to half a dozen years, and they would not hear to my going. But they owe me a good many months' wages, and I need the money very much indeed, for I have a sick sister whose board I must pay. I had a little put away in the savings bank for a rainy day which I have to take now. And when that is gone I do not know what we shall do—my sister and me. I have told my mistress over and over again how very much I need my wages, but I cannot get it. Sometimes I am afraid my master is going to break up, and then the people that he owes big debts to will look out and get something, but a poor servant girl will lose all. It keeps me awake at night thinking of it. I did not know what to do, so I got a friend who can write better than I to write this for me. I shall be ever so much obliged if you will help

A POOR SERVANT.

THE TWEED HABEAS CORPUS

CONCLUSION OF JUDGE COMSTOCK'S ARGUMENT FOR TWEED.

JOINDER OF OFFENSES AND ACCUMULATED PUNISHMENTS INVEIGHED AGAINST—THE VARIOUS ACTS CHARGED HELD TO BE BUT VARIOUS DEFINITIONS OF ONE OFFENSE, INVOLVING BUT ONE PUNISHMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The hearing of the Tweed case was continued this morning in the Court of Appeals, D. D. Field, Judge Comstock, E. R. Bacon, and William Edelstein appearing for Tweed, and District Attorney Phelps and Wheeler H. Peckham for the people.

Judge George H. Comstock resumed and concluded his argument. He proceeded to discuss the question of joinder of offenses and accumulated punishments. He said the argument in favor of the accumulated sentences pronounced in this case is founded mainly on the assumed doctrine that distinct offenses, especially misdemeanors, may be lawfully united and tried under one indictment. From this postulate the conclusion is drawn that as many punishments as there are counts or offenses may be imposed, and, in order to make them effectual, it is further claimed that one punishment may be pronounced, to commence where a previous one pronounced at the same instant terminates, and so on *ad infinitum*. How came the law to wear an appearance plausible enough to deceive incautious minds on this point? This question can be answered. First, it has never been doubted that as to both felonies and misdemeanors an indictment may contain a plurality of counts setting forth the same offense in different modes to meet the possibilities of proof, and this proposition includes any one crime under different definitions, or as consisting in different degrees, according to the facts of the transaction. The obscurity in the statement of this doctrine by text-writers, and sometimes by Judges who have not looked beyond text-books, has led perhaps to some obscurity in the law itself. How often it happens that the Judge himself does not measure the import of his words, and what mountains of error often arise upon one man's inconsiderate use of language. Indeed, without much care and circumlocution of phrase, it will be found by any one who will try, quite difficult to express the full legal idea of the joinder of offenses in different counts, so as to include all modes of stating one criminal act without using words so broad as to include, apparently, more than one criminal act. Again, at common law there was one difference in the administration of criminal justice in felonies and misdemeanors. In felonies, which were mostly capital offenses, the prisoner had the right of peremptory challenge, and this was given as a sufficient reason why a plurality of felonious crimes could not be united in one indictment and tried at one time, and so it came to be loosely said that misdemeanors could be joined, because that reason against the practice did not exist. (1 vol. of Chitty on criminal law, pp. 534, 535, marginal.) But there was another reason given quite as cogent why distinct felonies could not be joined, to wit, that the joinder would confound the prisoner, and would confound the jury. This reason was always the same both as to misdemeanors and felonies, and now there is no difference whatever, because the right of challenge is now and with us the same in both classes of crime. Again, it is said in general terms that the joinder of several offenses, even felonies, in one indictment is not bad in law. This is a correct proposition, but liable to deceive the unwary. The true meaning is that as the law confessedly allows the same offense to be stated as a different offense in another count, the law will not condemn in any stage of a criminal prosecution what it expressly allows at its commencement. A curiosity of the criminal law is that the same offense, including all its definitions and degrees, may be set forth in any number of counts; yet in each count you must state it as another disconnected offense; and yet again you cannot unite disconnected offenses in one indictment at all. There is some times great beauty and great utility in a legal fiction, and here we have one of the best. While it is very necessary that the prosecution should be allowed to state one offense in different ways to meet the ever-varying contingencies of proof, yet it is plainly true that two different statements of the time and manner of committing one single crime involve an exact contradiction. It is equally plain that this would be bad pleading. Whether the two statements are in one count or in two counts the pleading would be a self-contradiction, a nullity. To avoid this, and yet to meet a necessity, the fiction of setting forth the matter in another count as another offense has been invented. But the fiction having answered this precise purpose, this is the end of it, (Bishop Cr. Pro. 20, section 183.) For every other purpose, and in every other stage of the prosecution, truth resumes its throne. If you move that the prosecution elect between the counts, the answer is that the different counts are introduced to meet the proof in respect to a single offense or transaction. If you move to quash, or in arrest, the answer is the same, and so it is on a writ of error after judgment, it being all the while true that only one crime or transaction is the actual subject of the trial. You use the fiction to meet the objection of duplicity, or rather of repugnancy, in stating the crime in several ways, and you then throw it away. The frequent want of perspicuity in the statement of the fiction, and its uses no doubt has occasionally led to a false statement of the law as to the joining of offenses. Speaking perhaps more correctly, the law has been stated in forms of language which seems, but only seems, to assert the rule of actually joining disconnected crimes in one indictment where the meaning is merely that the same crime may be fictitiously set forth as another crime in another count. He then traces how and when these ambiguous expressions found their way into the law-books.

The Judge then proceeded at length to analyze adjudged cases in England and this country bearing on the subject of joining offenses in one prosecution. He then proceeded as follows: From the foregoing review the conclusion is easily reached that so far as the mere language of the law allows distinct offenses to be joined in one prosecution, the true meaning is offenses distinct in the name or in the statement of them, but not distinct as involving separate, distinct, and disconnected criminal acts, and the result is one conviction and one punishment. The verdict may be special, finding the facts; or it may be general on one count, or on some of the counts, or on all the counts of the indictments. In all modes and forms the indictment is a writ, and so is the trial, the verdict, and judgment. The evidence may spread so as to include various acts, if the count will permit it under the proper rules of evidence, but only one conviction of one crime can be legally demanded, and the verdict, however general, means that the crime somewhere charged in the indictment has been committed, and it means no more than that, although multifarious charges are sustained by cumulative proof. He then cited numerous examples of the law of the land being opposed to the union of distinct crimes, in the sense of unconnected crimes, in one prosecution. It follows that the judgment we complain of, so far as it exceeds the highest punishment for the offense, or for any offense set forth in the indictment, is without authority of law, and the prisoner should be discharged, the sentence, so far as lawful, having been fully expiated.

First—It is a necessary result of what has preceded, that if the prosecution, representing the State or sovereign, arraign a supposed offender on different counts, try him and obtain a general verdict of guilty, the different charges are blended into one accusation, and the State or the sovereign only demands a conviction and punishment for the highest offense charged. To affirm the contrary involves the assumption that the sovereign power is overriding its own established rules of procedure and of law, and seeking a result in direct opposition to those rules for some purpose of vengeance or oppression in a particular case. The rule being ascertained that no man can lawfully be placed on trial for more than one crime at one time and before one jury, it must be entirely insupposable, even as a question of interpretation, or intention, that the State is proceeding in violation of its own law, whether it be law by statute or common law. The proposition is, perhaps, better expressed by saying that, as the State or sovereign has ordained no law for the trial of several or many offenses in one prosecution, but has ordained the contrary, therefore the State or sovereign never does institute or conduct such a trial, although it does reserve in its law the right of sometimes charging and proving distinct acts, to make out one intent and one crime.

Second—Therefore, if the Judge, in pronouncing sentence, accumulates penalties beyond the highest measure for the highest offense charged, he gives an impossible effect to the prosecution, because it is not possible that the sovereign so intends. The law being the most authentic expression of his meaning or will, his attorney may wrangle and argue that the law of criminal procedure is different, but when he is ascertained to be wrong it is also ascertained that the Judge has gone beyond the outer limits of the proceeding when he has thus accumulated punishment. Let us look at the trial. The accused person complained of the tremendous accumulation of charges. He said, if I am arraigned for a plurality of crimes the indictment ought to quashed. This was refused in accordance with the authority of most cases, which as we have seen, proceeding on the theory of the unity of the accusation and trial, refer the question to the discretion of the Judge, a discretion exercised in this case in a most unheard-of manner, but still a discretion. The accused also called upon the prosecution to elect and try him for some one offense, if more than one was set forth in the indictment, and the refusal is referrable to the same theory. The only lawful meaning of this was that the people were endeavoring and intending by accumulated proof to make out the misdemeanor complained of—neglect or violation of an official duty. All this was declared with singular emphasis both by the court and the prosecution on the first trial, and on the same presumption the second trial proceeded. The theory of the first trial was the true one. Again, the right of challenge. The accused had the absolute right of peremptory challenge for each offense, but the privilege was denied. It could be rightfully denied if he was on trial for only one offense. It could not be denied if he was tried for more than one. The right is so plain, so absolute, as to leave no room whatever for the supposition that the prosecution intended to violate it. Bear in mind that the prosecution represents the State seeking justice, and only justice, according to its own law. The State therefore said to the accused, "We have placed you on trial for neglecting or violating your duty as a public officer; for that single offense we demand your conviction or your confession. As to that offense you have enjoyed your right of challenge, and you have exhausted the right according to the full measure of the peril in which you are placed, and thus we find if the fifty accumulated sentences of the Court of Oyer and Terminer are not wholly void, as being unauthorized by the record, including the trial and the verdict, that the people of the State first violate their own law by a written criminal presentment so extraordinary that its like was never known. If it means what the judgment necessarily implies, then at the trial that they place the accused before the jury against his protest in peril of a great number of crimes, and finally override the written law of challenge, enacted by the people themselves, and try him by a jury lawfully constituted to try a single crime only. We, on the other hand, say the people have done nothing of all this. They proceeded in all things according to the law, according to precedents almost innumerable. Nothing was done in excess of the law until the Judge, after pronouncing the one lawful sentence which the proceeding justified and called for, went out of the record and wrought his own will upon the unhappy victim. Undoubtedly public prosecutors, through ignorance or carelessness of the law, sometimes crowd into one prosecution an accumulation of charges, which the utmost extension of the rules of joinder, as explained in the preceding part of these notes, will allow. The present indictment, in its unheard-of prolixity, is probably such an instance. But what we have next to say is that, no matter what the indictment, no matter what the prosecuting officer is trying to do with it, the Judge in pronouncing judgment cannot go one inch beyond the highest measure of punishment for one offense charged. This rule of law is supreme, and any sentence in violation of it is, for the excess, void. The highest measure of punishment for any offense charged in this case is a fine of $250 and one year's imprisonment. All beyond that is illegal accumulation unsustained by authority. If the Judge upon the record before him, the evidence, and the verdict, had been of the opinion that the highest legal punishment was due, and had sentenced the accused under twelve classes of counts to one month's imprisonment, each month to begin when a previous one expired, that would have been one year in all, and would not have been accumulation in any obnoxious sense, because a sentence for one year might have been lawfully pronounced under any one count or class of counts. The result would have been the same if he had simply pronounced twelve sentences of a year each, for all would run at the same time and expire together. All the examples of accumulation found in the authorities relied on by the prosecution have taken place in one of these modes, and therefore have nothing to do with the present case. [Here followed a quotation and comment on the adjudged cases in England and this country on this point.] Judge Comstock then proceeded to discuss the question of jurisdiction as affected by the denial of the right of peremptorily challenging of the jurors, and then passed to the question of the unity of the offense. It has been already observed in this paper that the disposition made at the trial of the right of peremptory challenge, and of some other questions, assumed that the accused was on trial for only one offense. We propose now to show that this theory was and is correct, because no more than one offense is charged in the indictment, and by consequence no more than one was found by the jury in their general verdict. This proposition, if correct, is fatal to all the sentences of the court except the first, which has been fully expiated. It needs no argument to show that the sentence is in excess of the indictment, and the verdict is the only authority to sentence at all. A conviction for a crime punishable only by imprisonment, will not sustain a sentence of death. A conviction upon an indictment for petty larceny will not justify a sentence for grand larceny, nor can cumulative sentences amounting in all to twelve years' imprisonment, be inflicted where the indictment, the verdict, and the law will not sanction a punishment for more than one year. It is now to be shown that all the supposed offenses of the relator, as the same are charged in the indictment, and as they were proved and found by the verdict, were in fact and in law only one offense first, then the first count of each class describes one and the same offense. Looking at the first count of the first class, we find that it sets forth the statute creating the Board of Audit; the duty of the defendant to audit the accounts mentioned in the statute; the presentment of one of these accounts on a certain day as an occasion when the duty might and ought to have been performed, and the willful neglect of that duty. That is all. The first count of every subsequent class is exactly the same in all things except that the occasion for performing the duty arose from the presentment of another account on a different day, or, in many instances, on the same day, and, for what we know, the same hour and moment of the same day. It can be seen at a glance that the question is that the general duty of a public officer is to perform with fidelity all the functions which the law casts upon him; but his duty is divisible into a thousand or ten thousand distinct acts. If he neglects them all, he is guilty of a thousand or ten thousand criminal offenses. If he never performs an official act, but sits at the door and runs away from them entirely, or without running away from them always refuses to perform them, the case is one of unbroken neglect, incapable of division into parts or fractions, and most plainly constituting but one offense. No attempt at illustration can add to the clearness of the proposition that he could not be indicted and punished cumulatively for a thousand offenses because he might and ought to have performed a thousand official acts, but never performed one. And yet this is the very point of the present case. The indictment, speaking now of the first count in each of the fifty-five classes, exhibits unbroken neglect. The first of these counts shows a neglect to audit a particular account, the next a like neglect as to a certain other account, and so on with the fifty-five counts, which are the first of the fifty-five classes. And there is nowhere any statement that the accused ever audited a single account under his appointment. Again, referring to the bill of exceptions the proof is that the Board of Audit met once May 5, 1870, without performing any act except the formal act of accepting or assuming their official positions, and never met again. Then comes the charge of the Judge, in substance stating to the jury that there never was any other meeting of the board, and most distinctly affirming, as a matter of law, that without such meeting there could be no official action. (See bill of exceptions, pages 190, 191, 200, 341, 342, 343, 346, 348, 363, and 629. Charge of the court, pages 727 to 730.) The case of the prosecution, therefore, both in the indictment and the evidence, as well as according to the ruling of the Judge, was one of unbroken neglect from beginning to end. Not one official act was ever performed. The subject will bear illustration. A Judge is bound to hold his circuits and special terms, as well as to perform his duty at chambers, and if he neglects without reason he is guilty of a misdemeanor. Suppose that, with a willful purpose of not performing his officials duty he travels in foreign countries for two years, and sails around the world. In that time he may have neglected many circuit and special terms, besides innumerable duties at chambers. On his return he is indicted in fifty counts, each setting forth some particular act which might have been performed, and the jury as well might find a general verdict, and Judge Davis would sentence him to fifty years' imprisonment, each year to commence when the previous year had expired. Is not that the rule of law on which the sentences in this case were pronounced? Or, suppose again that the Judge goes to his circuit and opens his court as required by his appointment. If he fails so to do, without good reason, it is a willful neglect of duty and a misdemeanor. But, after opening his court, he tries a few of the lighter cases, and willfully adjourns when half a dozen lawyers ask him to try their cases, also ready on both sides. Is he guilty of as many criminal offenses as there are untried cases? Is he guilty of more offenses than if he had not opened his court at all? So of the special term. If the Judge willfully neglects to hold it—if he goes to the woods and streams for a day's amusement—is he guilty of more than a single misdemeanor? Or suppose he opens his court, disposes of a case or two, adjourns at noon, and sails down the bay in the afternoon, leaving fifty attorneys who are waiting to make their motions, are the offenses indefinitely multiplied because there is an indefinite number of motions pressing to be heard? Authorities were here cited as bearing upon this question. The remarks immediately preceding on the question as to the time or times when Mr. Tweed could have been guilty of all the fifty-five criminal offenses charged have been suggested by the case in Cowper's Reports last cited. There are other adjudged cases and authorities from which analogies may be derived. Thus, in England, it is treason to compass the death of the King. The definition is general, and an indictment for treason may be laid with any number of overt acts, although the crime can be established by a single act. The accumulation of treasonable acts and of the proof of them establishes nothing more. (Kelyage Rep. p. 8; 1 Archbold, 58, 59, 95.) The same crime against the United States is defined to be the levying of war, (Constitution, art 3, sec. 3.) The definition is general. One act of war will prove the crime. Many such acts will prove no more. So in respect to conspiracy. There may be various acts with a single unlawful motive or intent. In John Mitchel's case (2 Cox Cr. Cas. 1, supra,) a duplex motive was imputed in two counts to a single act, but the court said there was only one corpus delicti. The crime of embezzlement points in the same direction. The accused person may commit a series of acts, any one of which will make out the offense, while all of them will do no more. In 2d Camp, 132, cited supra, page 17, the Crown was allowed to prove under different counts several acts of peculation by a public officer, but there was no pretense that more than one offense had been committed. In 10 Mich., 54, the State Treasurer was charged in different counts with misappropriation of various sums at various times, and there was a general verdict of guilty. The idea of a plurality of crimes and an accumulation of punishment does not appear to have been entertained. But of all examples in illustration of the principle we contend for, that of official duty and neglect is the plainest, and on this point we close the discussion by formulating the conclusion, as follows:

The act of April 26, 1870, professed to impose on the defendant in this case the duty of auditing a certain class of accounts. This duty may be divisible into as many fractions or parts as there were accounts presented for audit. While willful neglect in respect to one of these minute fractions may be quite sufficient to make out the offense imputed, yet all of the fractions only make the unit of official duty, and willful neglect in respect to them all only constitutes the single offense of neglecting that duty. Between this conclusion and the opposite one, that a public officer is guilty of as many separate offenses as there are particular duties pertaining to his office which he fails to perform, there is no middle ground. The next step is to identify all the supposed offenses set forth in the second and third counts of the various classes with the single offense set forth in all the first counts. This requires but little space. These counts are all for neglect to audit precisely the same claims or accounts as in the first counts. Take, for example, the second and third counts in the first class. They set forth the same duty as the first count of that class—the presentment of the same account which is very exactly identified in all the counts of any class by its date, sums and items, such presentment also being made at the same time as in the first counts. The conclusion of the three counts is also the same, to wit, that the defendant willfully neglected to audit the said claim. Such was also the theory of the trial, and of the sentence. The Judge explicitly held that all the counts of any one class showed only one offense and by that standard he measured out the punishment. [See proceedings after verdict and sentence on the judgment-roll.] Having shown in the preceding discussion that all the first counts in the various classes set forth only one offense of willful neglect to perform official duty, and having now identified the second and third counts completely, with the first, of course it follows that the three first counts in all the classes present only one and the same offense. The circumstantial difference in statement is of no consequence to this conclusion. The difference is only this: In the first count simply willful neglect to audit the account is what is claimed, without impeachment of the account itself. The second count has the additional averment that the account was false, and yet the defendant, without auditing—that is, without examining—certified the claim, and it concludes, like the first, that he willfully neglected to audit, against the peace, &c. The third count is the same, with the further allegation that the defendant knew the claim to be false; yet, without auditing, he certified, and the count concludes in the same way. We have, therefore, three counts, all founded on a willful neglect to audit the same claim of the same person at the same time, thus absolutely unifying the offense, but with the aggravating circumstances in two of the counts that the defendant, without examining or auditing, certified the claim, and the further aggravation in one of the counts that the defendant knew the claim to be false, and yet certified it without auditing. The circumstances are immaterial. The law knows the offense only as willful neglect, and there are no degrees. There seems to be completeness of statement in the first count in order to make out the offense; and as to the second and third, the aggravating circumstances may be rejected without the least detriment to those counts.

Judge Comstock then took up the fourth count in each class, said to be a count for misconduct in office, relating to the same matter as the other three counts, and he claimed that if official misconduct and neglect were distinct and different offenses in the judgment of the law, there was a fatal repugnancy of counts throughout the whole indictment. To this he cited numerous authorities, but the counsel denied that there was any such distinction, and proceeded as follows: I started with the proposition that all the counts set forth but one and the same offense, and showed clearly enough, I suppose, that this is as true as to the first, second, and third counts in all the classes. In the consideration of the fourth count we have been led aside in order to remark upon a supposed divergence of that count into another offense founded on some difference in the statement of the same identical matter, and we have pointed out the consequences of that theory of the case. We have now to say that such is not our theory, and we think it was not the theory of the trial, the verdict, or the judgment. A different view will relieve the prosecution, the jury, and the Judge, from the charge of gross and fatal inconsistency by presenting all the counts as in harmony with each other and as setting forth the same offense.

The following points are distinctly embraced in the charge of the Judge as contained in the bill of exceptions: That the law of 1870 imposing the duty on the Board of Auditors required them to act in joint meeting, that they could not act officially otherwise than in such joint meeting, and that their signing certificates of audit without a joint meeting and consultation upon the several claims was not official action. They were guilty of the offence of neglect if they did not so meet, although they certified the claims. (Bill of exceptions, pages 725, 726, and 727.) As a matter of fact the Judge charged in substance and effect that the auditors never met but once, to wit, May 5, 1870, when they accepted the duties of their position by the resolution of that day. They never met to audit any claims. This question of fact was left to the jury, although the Judge told them that all the evidence pointed to the conclusion stated, and this was true as he stated, for such was the proof that even if the auditors did meet together as a board, officially pass upon, and certify the accounts, yet it was their duty carefully to scrutinize the accounts to see if they were correct, and the failure so to do constituted the offense of neglect. (Bill of exceptions, page 732, folio 2,927; page 744, folio 2,955.) On these propositions the jury were told they might find the defendant guilty on all the counts for neglect. No one can fail to see that the last of these propositions covers the entire ground of the fourth count also. It is to be carefully kept in mind that all the counts are for misdemeanor, and that none of them make any charge of embezzlement or misappropriation in any form of the public money. It is true that the evidence and the charge wandered diffusively into that subject, but nothing of that sort was the actual subject of the trial. Such evidence must have been allowed merely to intensify and aggravate the offense charged, or to make it plainer that the non-auditing of the accounts or the false auditing was willful. But the offense itself is governed by fixed legal standards. If an offence of this nature runs into embezzlement or larceny it becomes merged in a greater crime, for which the laws provide punishment. The Judge also charged upon the fourth count as distinguished from the others, but save and except dwelling somewhat more in detail upon the extraneous evidence as to the alleged misappropriation of the public money, this part of his charge differed in no respect from the other. That is to say, he laid down no different rules for the guidance of the jury in ascertaining whether the offense charged in the fourth count had been committed. The jury seem to have been greatly perplexed about the fourth count, and twice came in for further instructions in regard to its meaning. The final instruction, page 764, defined the count so as to bring it precisely within the rule the Judge had before laid down in regard to the counts for neglect—that is to say, expressing it in few words, he characterized the offense under this count as an official auditing and certifying of false claims without examining them, and knowing them to be false. This he had already said with great exactness constituted the offense of neglect. The theory, then, of the trial was, that faithless and corrupt discharge of an official function is, "in the view of the criminal law, the same things, or at least is included in, a willful neglect to perform official duty, that duty being fidelity to a public trust in the largest sense. This is a correct theory if we understand official duty to require not merely the perfunctory doing of an act, but the doing of it with intelligence, care, and integrity. It is a correct theory, because the neglect of a public duty so understood includes every species of infidelity to the trust. This is the only view which can relieve the prosecution from a hopeless and fatal inconsistency in the indictment, the trial, the verdict, and the judgment. It explains the rulings in the course of the trial when the counsel for the accused claimed that a conviction could not be had both on the fourth and the other counts in the indictment on account of their repugnancy to each other. He ruled that the conviction could be had on both, [p. 180, 181, fol. 719, 722, p. 755, fol. 3,018,] and this can only mean that all the counts in each class cover only one and the same offense. Indeed, the learned Judge said this in very exact terms when he came to pronounce the judgment. [See proceeding after verdict.] We yield to the force of this proposition, because it is reasonable, and seems to accord with the common law which places official misconduct and neglect of duty in the same category. (1 Russel on Crimes, 135.) We reach, then, the conclusion that all the counts in this indictment described only a single offense, which is the willful neglect of the duty of a public officer, or unfaithfulness to a public trust. To recapitulate the processes leading to this result: First, all the first counts of each class are for one offense. Second, the second, third, and fourth counts of each class are for the same offense as the first count. Third, this establishes the unity of the classes, the unity of the counts of each class, and, therefore, the unity of the whole indictments. And herein we think is the solution of many questions in the case. In this way we learn that the people have not prosecuted a citizen for a great number of offenses in one indictment in violation of their own law of procedure and in a manner never before heard of. In this way we can understand the events at the trial without imputing the grossest errors to the Judge, such as the denial of the right of peremptory challenge, the refusal to compel an election, the denial of the motion to quash the ruling that a verdict might be had on all the counts, and the final charge to the jury; all is consistent and harmonious. The accused person, although he might well be confounded with the prolixity of an indictment which has no precedent, was placed in no peril of conviction or punishment for more than one offense until the jury were discharged, when the accumulated sentences of the Judge fell upon him in an avalanche of judicial terrors. A wonderful work is the indictment, the trial, and the judgment in this case. What marvelous ingenuity, what subtle refinement, in the division and subdivision of one idea in the 220 counts! How exquisite the performance of procuring the verdict on all the counts under fair and plausible pretenses that only one punishment was intended, and then the humane and lenient (as it was called) contrivance of reducing 220 offenses to only fifty-five by a fresh manipulation of the same single idea. The defect in this curiously artistic work is its gossamer material, which vanishes away as soon as you pour upon it the light of analysis.

GRIEVANCES OF WESTERN TURFMEN.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The conference of the committee appointed at the Indianapolis Convention to confer with the Board of Appeals on the subject of certain grievances complained of by Western turfmen took place here yesterday. There was a full representation of all the interests involved, and several propositions were submitted. No definite conclusion was, however, reached, and the committee appointed to consider the plans was instructed to report to-day.

THE SEAL FISHERIES OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, Canada, March 25.—Advices received here from the Lower Provinces announce that the seal fleet had been unable to arrive at the scene of its labors until a late period this season. It is feared that the catch this year will be much smaller than usual. Western buyers have been in the market for some days back, and have absorbed nearly the whole of the available supply. A good deal of excitement has prevailed among those engaged in the trade during the past two weeks.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sor Teresa—Madame Adelaide Ristori.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.

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We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by William Black, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled*

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A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. (Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

In both houses of the Legislature, yesterday, there was a great deal of talk over the canal frauds, but very little in the way of definite action. In the Assembly, the evening debate, in Committee of the Whole, was closed by the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, and intrusting to the Speaker the selection of its members. A concurrent resolution was also adopted, giving the Governor power to appoint a special commission of three persons for the purpose of making a full investigation of the affairs of the canals. Both resolutions have yet to be adopted by the House, as their acceptance in Committee of the Whole is not equivalent to their final passage. An attempt was made to get the resolution for the appointment of the Governor's commission brought before the Senate last night, but objection being made, it went over. The chances of the final passage of the resolution are good, though a lively fight will probably be made over the passage of the law which is required for the purpose of conferring on the commission the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Our readers are doubtless beginning to perceive that the question of canal mismanagement is a somewhat complicated one, and that the frauds perpetrated by the Canal Ring assume a great many phases. A good deal of new and suggestive information on the subject will be found in our columns to-day. Perhaps the most interesting item is that referring to the neat swindle in which Senator Lord and his son bore a prominent part. Some dredging had been done by a contractor named Hand, for which he fancied that he was underpaid, and which some competent judges did, in fact, pronounce to be worth five thousand dollars more than was paid for it. To insure a chance of securing relief from the Tweed Legislature of 1871, Hand assigned in advance to a dummy of George D. Lord, who was then a member of Assembly, two-thirds of the extra compensation which might be obtained. Lord introduced and procured the passage of a bill under whose provisions about thirty thousand dollars was paid for a claim honestly worth five thousand dollars. Not content, however, with the twenty thousand dollars which he had secured for this job, young Lord tried to cheat Hand out of the entire award. In this he seems to have been aided by his father, Senator Lord, and the attempt was only abandoned after an appeal had been made to the courts. Yet Senator Lord is one of the men who scornfully repel the insinuation of being connected with the Canal Ring.

Another week of the Beecher trial closes without bringing it perceptibly nearer to an end. We believe that a good deal of "judicious skipping" is now being done by the readers of the reports, and perhaps in the course of a month or two more, no one but the persons directly interested in the trial will attempt to wade through the evidence. If there are to be any more witnesses produced like that shameless minx, "Bessie Turner," nothing will be lost. The testimony taken this week clearly shows that it is Theodore Tilton who is being tried—a fact which some people suspected long ago. We would not presume to anticipate the result of the trial, but we really do not see how the jury can fail to find "Theodore" guilty. Mr. Beecher is expected to make his appearance as a witness after the entire colored population of New-York and Brooklyn has been examined, but if the sole object of the trial is to show what a very queer sort of person "Theodore" is, what is the use of proceeding any further?

In the excitement over the discussion of canal frauds, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not allow several minor swindles upon the Government of this City to pass through unchecked. Ever since an honest financial administration restricted the Sheriff of New-York County to his lawful emoluments, there has been a constant pressure upon the Legislature either to give validity to the rejected claims of that functionary, or to help him to the enjoyment of new sources of revenue. The bill to transfer to the Sheriff the powers and emoluments now possessed by the City Marshals is a "strike" of the latter description. Tammany influence carried the bill through the Assembly, but it was adversely reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The report was tabled, however, and the next move on the part of the very strong lobby which has the bill in hand will be an attempt to get it recommitted, for the ostensible purpose of affording its friends a further chance of being heard, but really for the purpose of allowing their "influence" to be felt. There can be no possible excuse for any Republican voting in the interest of such a gang, and the motives of those who do so vote are likely to be very closely scanned.

Another bill for the benefit of the Sheriff's office is known as Assembly bill No. 69. It proposes to confirm the proceedings of the Tweed Board of Supervisors, under which seven assistant keepers of the County Jail were appointed, in clear violation of law. Some six months before the passage of the resolution in question, the Board of Supervisors were by statute expressly prohibited from creating any new office or department in the County Government. The appointment of these assistant jail-keepers involved the creation of new offices, and from the date when they entered upon their nominal duties, they never had the shadow of a legal claim to draw money from the Treasury. They have not been paid for the last three years and a half, but they have continued to hang on to their appointments, in the hope that a Democratic Legislature would ultimately recognize their claims. The aggregate of these claims has now reached the amount of $35,000, and Assembly bill No. 69 will make that a charge upon the City. It does not even give the Controller a chance to audit the claims, but intrusts that duty to the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. It therefore embodies about as many objectionable principles as could well be crowded into so short a space, and its rejection by the Senate ought to be a foregone conclusion.

While the tax-payers of this City look to the Senate to protect them against the revival of old and fraudulent claims, they also expect that body to show the way in closing up the avenues which still remain for fraud in the future. The very important series of bills introduced by Senator Booth contain a number of invaluable remedies against the indefinite increase of our Municipal burdens, and against the imposition of questionable claims upon the City. The one introduced yesterday cuts short the abuse so mischievous under Ring administration, and not yet quite extinct, of permitting heads of departments to incur liabilities in excess of their annual appropriations. It also limits the annual issue of bonds for the benefit of the Department of Docks to one million dollars. If more is needed, it can and ought to be, provided out of taxation. The bill likewise deprives claims against the City of their preference on court calendars over other cases, and thus not only relieves ordinary legal business from a serious inconvenience, but also decreases the extraordinary pressure upon the Corporation Counsel's office, which has tended very much to the advantage of the holders of questionable bills against the City. The progress of this bill will be closely watched by all who have an interest in providing salutary checks upon the spending of public money.

Popular and official hostility seem to have combined to obstruct so much material progress as was represented in China by the telegraph. Foreign residents built a line from Foochow to Pagoda anchorage, the port of the former city, distance about ten miles. Encouraged by their success, they attempted to construct another line to Amoy—about two hundred miles down the coast. The people of China believe that evil influences are brought on the land by these mysterious agents, and they have destroyed the work done between Foochow and Amoy. The Government never sanctioned the building of the line, and it was undertaken at the risk of foreigners. This disastrous end of what seemed to be a promising scheme for the introduction of the telegraph into the Chinese Empire, shows pretty clearly what the people and their rulers think of one of our inventions.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY FOR CANAL SWINDLES.

Fifty years ago the Erie Canal was regarded throughout this State, if not throughout the Union, as an eighth wonder of the world. It was the greatest public work which up to that time had been undertaken in the United States, and among the people of that day its successful completion excited an amount of pride and satisfaction which it is very difficult for us to realize. By degrees the enthusiasm excited by De Witt Clinton's great enterprise began to wane. The wonders of the waterway 360 miles long became dwarfed by the marvels of the iron road which began to be constructed along its banks. By the side of the locomotive and the ocean steam-ship the canal-boat began to look like an antediluvian invention, and canal navigation became a standing subject for popular jokes. When the State canals ceased to be a matter of public interest, except to those residing along their banks, or to a limited class of forwarders at their extremities, the management of these great waterways began to fall into the hands of small sets of politicians. A quarter of a century after the completion of the Erie Canal, the general public in this part of the State had ceased to take the slightest interest in the details of its management, and the men who began to see in the incessant repairs and improvements needed for the canals the prospect of enormous gains were left to deal with the public opinion of small and scattered communities and the gradually relaxing methods of State supervision.

Between 1850 and 1868 the robbery of the State by means of canal contracts grew into a system. The growth of that system was certainly not retarded by the Democratic triumph in 1867, and the victory of Tweed's ballot-stuffers and repeaters in 1868 was followed by as rapid a development of the methods of canal swindling as of the agencies by which this City was bled to the tune of twenty millions a year. We have studiously avoided making any partisan use of the recent exposures of the Governor's Message. War against public thieves ought to be waged without distinction of party and without reference to which side is likely to be hurt in the struggle. With its usual fatuity, however, the New-York *World* insists on making the war against the Canal Ring a party question. It is "a direct arraignment of the Whig and Republican Parties," the work "has been left to a Democratic Governor," and so forth. The *World* might surely have selected a more opportune moment for such reflections than the very day when the Speaker of a Democratic Assembly is reported in its own columns as having taken the floor to insult the Governor and defend the Canal Ring. In all the list of canal contractors whose awards have been increased under strong suspicions of fraud, all but one are Democrats, and that one was on the *World's* side during the last Presidential campaign. It is tolerably well understood that the Canal Ring can control a majority of Democratic votes in both houses, and it is perfectly certain that the Governor has no chance of getting efficient aid from the Legislature without the co-operation of Republicans with the minority of his own party who are prepared to sustain him.

After making the idiotic blunder of raising a partisan issue in the face of such facts, it is only natural that the *World* should perpetrate the deliberate misrepresentation involved in the following sentence: "It now appears that the evil was not all rooted out then, [1867,] but again became formidable on the Republicans regaining control of the Canal Board in 1872." The simple fact is that the palmy days of canal plunder were between 1868 and 1871. Tweed did not steal more impudently in this City than his allies of the Canal Ring did during that period of Tammany ascendency. Instead of 1872 marking the period when things went from bad to worse, it was the date when Attorney General Barlow, the first formidable opponent which the Canal Ring has known of late years, entered upon his term of office. The ground of resistance was cut from beneath the feet of the Attorney General by a Court of Appeals, a majority of whose members were elected by Democratic votes, and the first efficient assistance rendered him was by the Republican Governor, Dix. It is hardly worth while to waste argument over the perverse stupidity which drives the *World* to turn this Canal Ring war to partisan account. Its attempt to clear the Democrats from the responsibility of robbing the State through the agency of canal contracts, is pretty much of a piece with its labored efforts to throw the blame for the Tammany frauds on the Republicans in the old Board of Supervisors, and the one move is likely to have pretty much the same effect on the fortunes of its party as the other.

STOPPING THE LEAK.

The Message of Gov. Tilden, calling the attention of the Legislature and the people of the State to the enormous expenditures on the canals through fraudulent contracts, has received the hearty approval of all honest men. The Albany *Argus*, in a recent comment on it, insinuated that it may lead to the exposure of complicity on the part of high Republican officials in the fraudulent mismanagement of the canals. We care not what guilty parties the exposure may reach. But it is a simple act of justice to the Republican Administration of the State from January, 1873, to January, 1875, to say that all practical means have been adopted to correct the abuses to which Gov. Tilden's Message alludes. Gen. Barlow, as Attorney General, as is well known, kept up an unceasing warfare upon fraudulent canal contracts in the Canal Board and in the courts; and the Canal Appraisers appointed by Gov. Dix have, by a determined resistance to extravagant estimates and groundless claims for damages, saved millions of dollars to the Treasury. It will also be shown that Mr. Thayer, who was appointed Auditor of the Canal Department a year ago, has refused to sanction contracts in which the quantities of particular descriptions of work were not accurately stated, or were estimated at fraudulent prices.

One of the grossest abuses, and at the same time one of the most prolific sources of wasteful expenditure upon the canals, is the constant interposition of the Legislature in reviving obsolete claims to extra allowances for labor, and for the payment of damages. Senator Jacobs in his speech on Wednesday said: "First of all the Legislature was to blame." These claims, after being fully paid and adjusted, have almost always passed out of the hands of the original claimants by assignment to a gang of speculators known as the "Canal Ring," and through their influence with the Legislature, have been reopened upon manufactured testimony, and enormous sums have been drawn from the Treasury to the injury of the people of the State.

Gov. Dix set his face against all this legislation from the moment of his entrance into office, and every bill of this description was promptly vetoed. In the pamphlet edition of his vetoes for 1873, at page 16, will be found the first of these enactments, entitled "An act in relation to filing certain canal claims against the State in the office of the Canal Appraisers." The provisions of this bill were of a most sweeping character, and would have reopened obsolete adjusted claims for the previous half century. On pages 20, 26, and 29 will be found vetoes of four other bills, similar in character, reopening claims in certain specified cases.

The same determined resistance to this legislative abuse was kept up by Gov. Dix throughout his administration. In the pamphlet edition of his vetoes for 1874, on pages 4, 10, 14, 17, 20, 21, and 22, will be found references to nine different bills reopening canal claims, many of which had long before been audited and paid. To all these bills he refused to give his approval; and it was through this firm resistance to the abuse of the canal system, and other legislation of a kindred character, that one of the lobby agents, at the close of the legislative session last year, went home complaining that he had not made a dollar the whole Winter.

Gov. Tilden has commenced his administration by continuing the same policy in regard to these abuses, and given new prominence to them by his excellent Message; and we trust he will receive the cordial support of the Republicans in the Legislature in carrying out the measures of reform which are needed to eradicate one of the grossest abuses in the State Administration.

FLESH AND SPIRIT.

Some persons, who have so far refined and etherialized themselves that they worship what they call "the spiritual essence," have lately had an encounter with the flesh. They leased a hall in which to hold their rites or séances. It happened that the owners of the building let the hall during part of the week to persons who gave public exhibitions of the French dance known as the *can-can*. The mystic ceremonies of the spirits are simple; they chiefly consist of the delivery of messages from the spirit world, communicated to the devotees by an oracle, sometimes called a medium—a human being who receives divine or spiritual messages while in a trance state. This condition of trance differs somewhat from the *nirvana* of the Buddhists. The Spiritualists, like the Buddhists, believe in spheres which are spiral, or ascending circles. But *nirvana* is not only a state of trance, but one who attains unto it becomes so denuded of all fleshly and earthly emotions, tastes, and sensibilities, that he is absorbed into the deity, just as a drop of water melts into and becomes part of the sea. The Spiritualists live in a continuous condition of exaltation, moved only by divine influences, following only their revealed affinities, and holding constant and personal communication with disembodied spirits. The persons who perform the *can-can* for public entertainment are something different from these. Observing people who have witnessed this spectacle say that it does not vary materially from what is known as the "hoola-hoola" of the South Pacific Islands, or the erotic dances described by ancient historians, as forming part of pagan worship in the Island of Cyprus. It is said that the performance makes an appeal to the sensuous idea, rather than to the spiritual nature. Obviously, there should be a wide difference between the two classes of people who used the hall on alternate occasions. There should be nothing in common between those who worship the divine essence and those who exhibit the *can-can*.

We are not surprised, therefore, that the professors of advanced Spiritualism forsook the hall in which they had heretofore assembled, declaring that they could not establish harmony with their usual celestial visitants in a place so permeated with fleshly influences. It seems impossible that their rites could be successfully celebrated in a temple which was largely dedicated to the dissemination of other influences. Common report says that the unspiritual exhibition was foul, demoralizing, and debasing; and we are willing to accept common report on trust. This being the case, how could any rational creature suppose that disembodied spirits, summoned from the vasty deep beyond the stars, would come down at the call of worshipers assembled in a room lately ringing with the applause of ribald aged persons and the cat-calls of misguided youth? The company who weekly waited for the inspiration of their oracle were naturally disappointed. They fled to more congenial spheres, and performed their incantations in places less polluted with fleshly associations. The question of rent having pursued them, in the form of a suit for money due under a broken lease, they appealed to a human tribunal, and, in the language of the worldly, "beat the plaintiff all to pieces."

And yet, when the sublime and somewhat incomprehensible principles of the spiritualists are extended indefinitely, they so nearly approach the lower springs of human action that the average man is puzzled. We have known men and women under the guiding impulse of the doctrine of affinities to absolve themselves from the marriage tie, forsake those to whom they had sworn to be continent as long as life should last, and to cleave to others. It has also been noticed that the spiritual influence never guides a husband who has had a new light on his path to the selection of an uncomely or unattractive person for a future companion. Again, in the wild delirium of spiritualistic exaltation, the professors of this remarkable faith have been known to perform strange gyrations; they have wandered about their own homes at night in unseemly garb; they have subtly put forth the doctrine that there is no impurity in the world except in the minds of those who see impurity where none is. They have, furthermore, so confused the separation of the sexes that persons admitted to the interior of their lives have not been certain whether all the men kissed each other, and all the women kissed each other, or whether this osculatory pastime was interchangeably observed. As we have intimated, the marriage relation, which old-fashioned people still regard with a certain veneration, is held in great contempt by these advanced thinkers. They also have a fashion of speaking of the Deity, and the persons of the Godhead, with a familiarity which is trying to the reverence of conservative people. Some of the women of this persuasion have formally substituted their male mates for any other objects of worship; and their religious conversation would appear to uninformed people as not differing greatly from the blasphemy of the young persons who munch pea-nuts while they look at the *can-can*. We would not judge these advanced thinkers harshly. But it is evident that, according to their views, the debatable land between the flesh and the spirit is very narrow. Just as true wit and madness are near allied, and as the fountains of tears and of laughter lie close together, there is but a step from the "modern affinities" to the exhibition closed by the Police. Both have their jargon, incomprehensible to the uninitiated; and the honest man of the world, simply bent on doing his duty to his race, must walk very circumspectly if he would not fall into either snare. We are not yet ready for a purely spiritual existence, and what professes to be altogether spiritual, exalted, and far advanced, sometimes turns out to be very fleshly indeed.

HARD TIMES AND CHARITY.

The depression of business during the past year and a half has, notwithstanding all the suffering it has occasioned, presented some features suggestive of very gratifying reflections. Among the most noticeable and important of these features is the liberality which has been manifested in relieving the privations of the poor. This has been strikingly shown during the past Winter. The amounts given for public and private charity have been remarkably great. We have good reason to believe, though we have no complete statistics on the subject, that they have exceeded those of the corresponding period in any year of prosperity. At any rate, it is very certain that, in proportion to what people had to give, the amounts have been uncommonly large. When we consider how much the incomes of some of our merchants and others who have been most relied upon in such matters have been, for the time being, reduced, the amount given has really been surprising, and is calculated to excite feelings of an eminently pleasing character in regard to the degree of sympathy felt for the poor.

The experience of the past Winter has demonstrated in a very marked manner the gratifying fact that donations for the relief of the poor are not regarded by the great body of those accustomed to give as among the expenses to be first retrenched in case of a diminution of income. It has shown that the basis upon which our charitable associations are to rely is not that of a mere impulse, simply inducing people to give away what they do not want themselves. The great majority of even well-to-do people were obliged during the past Winter to economize in a manner to which they had not, previous to the Autumn of 1873, been accustomed, and which they did not find at all convenient. That this retrenchment was so generally applied to other matters than charity toward the poor, and that this was so frequently regarded as among the last branches of outlay to be diminished, is a circumstance which ought not to be passed by unnoticed and unrecorded.

It should here be remembered that what has been contributed to benevolent societies this past Winter has by no means constituted all that has been given to the poor in this City. A full account of the quiet acts of private benevolence would, we are persuaded, constitute an immense addition to the aggregate gifts to charities of a more public kind. In fact, we are convinced that the private benevolence of the past Winter, as compared with more prosperous periods, would, if it were fully known, show an even more gratifying result than the receipts of organized associations.

Our City has its faults. We have, as our readers are well aware, had occasion to speak of some of them, especially those connected with Municipal management, very frequently; and we are not without apprehension that there may hereafter be considerable need of plain and faithful comment on the same topic. But whatever may or may not be the defects of New-York in some respects, there is, we can say without vanity or boasting, no city in the world in which appeals for the relief of suffering are responded to more promptly than they are here. In the state of affairs which existed for some years, when almost all our business men were rapidly making money, or thought they were, this disposition, though certainly noticeable and highly praiseworthy, was less remarkable than when, as in the past Winter, it was connected with a general state of business depression.

We earnestly hope that the impulse which has been given to charitable feeling during the period of depression will not be lost when prosperous times return. We need a good many permanent institutions of benevolence in this City, of a kind of which the supply has not been equal to what our circumstances demand. Especially are we in want of hospitals or other definite means by which the respectable poor can be taken care of in sickness. We merely mention this as an example of what we mean. Other illustrations will doubtless occur to the minds of our readers. Such matters as these cannot be adequately attended to now. The charitable have had, during the past Winter, too many immediate necessities to relieve to permit them to contribute so largely as they would have desired toward benevolent operations which contemplated the future rather than the present. We confidently hope and expect that this state of affairs will soon be changed, and that next Winter the pressing demands of which we have just spoken will be much less numerous and urgent than in the one just past.

STROLLING BEGGARS.

It is very difficult to convince tender-hearted women that there is anything foolish in the manner of their treatment of the scores of lazy, good-for-nothing rascals who pull at the kitchen-door bell-handle on all sorts of pretexts from one week's end to another. They believe their studied addresses, and are really sorry when they are no longer able to comply with their requests. The man who has "just come out of hospital," and is urgently in need of sufficient money to pay for a night's lodging, day after day continues the recital of his distressing story, carefully noting the localities he visits, so that he may not commit the blunder of doing a street twice during the same season. The youth who has a widowed mother and several young brothers and sisters to support, finds his efforts so profitable that he has got into the way of performing his labors by card, which, in a well-worded postscript, he politely requests may be returned to him; for he finds that the greasier and more dilapidated the pasteboard is that contains the account of the nature of his woes, the better are his chances of success. This youth becomes more and more enterprising every day. He works on the ferry-boats and in the street-cars whenever he can find a conductor good-natured enough to give him a chance. Then there are the peddlers who sell their wares by appealing to the sympathies of housekeepers. Some declare that they have been driven to embrace the occupation through a failure to procure any kind of employment by which they might be able to support their large families. They never refuse anything offered to them, whether in the shape of food, clothing, or money; and if the housekeeper feels no inclination to possess herself of a paper of pins, a card of shirt-buttons, or a few yards of tape after paying her money, they will not take the trouble to remind her that she can have them. In disagreeable contrast to this class of peddlers is the impertinent "dealer" in knick-knacks who rings the hall-door bell, and, having obtained a footing in the house, cannot be persuaded to leave until he has disposed of at least one article from his stock. The canvasser for the swindling book concern is likewise an intolerable nuisance, particularly in the suburbs of the City, where he has free scope to rattle off his opinions in the nauseating jargon of his tribe. Nothing but an order will stop him.

A perfectly new style of nuisance has lately made its appearance in the shape of the person whose mild request is that he may be permitted to run his fingers for one moment over the keys of the family piano. The peculiar nature of the request arouses the curiosity of the ladies as to "what on earth can be his object." Having been admitted on this plea, the canvasser, for such he is, draws from his pocket a handsomely-bound album, containing photographs of parlor organs, which he declares, with a surprising burst of eloquence, no genteel family ought to be without, "if only for the sake of making a contrast in melody." This obliging person does not require cash down; he only wants an order in the form of an agreement to pay by installments. The patent man for many a day has been a steady nuisance. This year he has added to his stock in trade all manner of unheard-of appliances. If "the lady of the house" does not want an iron-stand that draws the iron like an electro-magnet, a spring that helps to lift the coal-scuttle, a tool for managing a stove without soiling the hands, a pail-tilter, or a potato-washer, he has yet another and another contrivance that he is "sure she must want." So he goes on and on, until he finally succeeds in catching her fancy, and in effecting a sale.

This record might be extended so as to cover the entire editorial page of The Times, and we are not sure that even then all the nuisances with which housekeepers permit themselves to be afflicted would be enumerated. Some housekeepers are innocent enough to suppose that it would be impossible to put an end to these pests of their daily life, and, in short, that they have to submit to them whether they wish to do so or not. It is useless to support one's warnings with reports in the newspapers of the sneak robberies and murders that have been committed through the aid of this foolish disposition to see what everybody wants, and to turn no human being from the door without having first given him a hearing. The poor woman who was so brutally murdered in Boston on Monday night fell a victim to a blind confidence in human nature. She went into a dark cellar to show water-pipes to a stranger, who is described as a "villainous-looking man," and was not heard of again until her dead body was found upon the floor. Her fate should prove a warning to housekeepers, but, to speak candidly, judging from the past, we have not a very strong hope that it will do anything of the kind.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

It has been decided that there shall be no performance by Mme. Ristori to-night. But one more opportunity is, therefore, offered of enjoying the acting of the great tragédienne. To-morrow's matinée at the Lyceum Theatre will supply this opportunity, which, we doubt not, will be eagerly embraced. "Marie Antoinette" is to be the play.

A HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

An orchestra of Hungarian artists, whose labors have long delighted music lovers in the Old World, is now on its way hither, and will commence a series of concerts at Steinway Hall on or about April 1. The band is fourteen strong, and includes four first violins, two second violins, two violas, one violoncello, two double basses, two clarionets, and one cymbal, which latter instrument is of peculiar construction, and has a tone-compass of three octaves. The répertoire consists of Hungarian compositions, that is to say, of compositions highly-colored and exceptionally characteristic, and the performances of the orchestra are understood to be marked by uncommon brilliancy and precision. Of the claims to admiration which the new-comers advance, we shall soon, however, be able to speak with greater certainty than at present. The curious can already thank the spirit of enterprise which has resulted in the importation of the band, and we trust the genuine musical public will speedily have occasion to feel quite as grateful for a novel, keen, and profitable enjoyment.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

In view of the great demand for seats to witness the closing performances of the "Shaughraun," it has been decided to give three matinées of that play next week—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons—in addition to the three final evening performances.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Signor Salvini has been engaged to perform at Drury Lane, on the off nights of the Italian opera, in a month or two.

M. Bizet's long-expected opera in four acts, entitled "Carmen," the libretto by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, has been brought out at the Paris Opéra Comique with only moderate success, as neither the story nor the music afforded pleasure. The plot, taken from Merimée's novel of the same name, is highly objectionable.

"Robert le Diable," which had not been played in Lisbon for sixteen years, has just been brought out at the San Carlo Theatre, in the presence of the King and the Royal family. Mme. Marie Sass obtained a great success as *Alice*, as did M. Merly as *Bertram*. The former is engaged again for the next Winter season.

The benefit of Mme. Adelina Patti took place at St. Petersburg on 1st March, the opera chosen being "Rigoletto." The frequenters of the Italian theatre in that capital scarcely remember any ovation comparable to that given on that occasion. After the second act, a magnificent diadem of diamonds and sapphires, worth 50,000 francs, was presented to the Diva by the subscribers. The Emperor and the whole imperial family honored the representation with their presence.

WAR ON THE CANAL RING.

THE CANAL DEBATE CONTINUED IN THE HOUSE.

Continued from First Page.

gate these charges. It is the right of those persons implicated to demand a speedy investigation. Mr. Faulkner's resolution provides for a speedy and fair investigation by a committee of our own appointment. It was no reason because the Governor has made these charges that he should designate the commission to make the investigation. He did not believe it proper that the accuser should have the selection of the judges who should try his charges. The integrity of the Speaker has really been called in question, and the House should uphold him and express its trust in him. We should, for the protection of our own dignity, remove the stigma thus placed upon us. He moved, as an amendment, that the Speaker appoint the committee.

Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, said this House stood in the presence of a matchless fraud, or else it was confronted by a spectre that haunted the Executive Chamber. If it was fit that an investigation be had, go at once into the matter. If the law was wrong, amend it. If the officers of the Government had been corrupt, indict and convict them. If officials had in their pockets the money of the people, they should be made to disgorge. He desired no investigation which should drag its slow length along beyond the time when it would be in the power of this House to remedy the evil. The West was demanding lower tolls. Let the investigation go on, and go on at once. Probe this matter to the bottom. Do not linger in the mists and fog, but touch rock bottom, so that the people should know where they were—so that this House should know where it was on this great question. Was there a man in the hearing of his voice who, if he was in the Speaker's chair, would dare to appoint a white-washing committee or an incompetent committee? Would any committee dare to report to this House matters that were untrue, or attempt to whitewash any fraud or wrong-doing, if they did not desire to degrade their Speaker and cast odium and calumny upon him?

Mr. Lincoln thought a careful perusal of the Message would go far to enable the House to decide this matter. The Governor urged suspension of all extraordinary repairs until the work already done could be examined. That examination could only be made before the opening of the canals, and hence it is important that the investigation should be commenced at once. The Governor had also expressed a desire for the enactment of suitable legislation in the premises. The Legislature is the only power that can take necessary action, and it ought to set about that duty without any regard to the clamor that has been raised. He believed it unheard of that the appointment of a committee of the Legislature had been taken out of the hands of its presiding officer. It would be an expression of lack of confidence in the Speaker to do so. Further, the responsibility of conducting this investigation should be placed upon the majority, and they could not afford to appoint a whitewashing committee. He hoped, therefore, that the amendment of Mr. Waehner would be adopted.

Mr. Daly said it was apparent that the discussion could not be brought to a conclusion at this session. He therefore moved to report progress. Carried.

In the House, Mr. Waehner moved to make the Message a special order for this evening.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR LORD MAKES A SPEECH, BUT IT IS A FAILURE—THE REAL WORK OF DEFENSE GIVEN TO SENATOR LANING—HE ENDEAVORS TO SHOW THAT THERE IS NOT SO MUCH FRAUD AS IS SUPPOSED—SENATOR JACOBS INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION THAT THE GOVERNOR SHALL APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, March 25.—The Senate Chamber was not as crowded to-day as yesterday, but still there was a large attendance, and considerable interest was manifested. Immediately upon Senator Ray's assuming his position as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Senator Lord arose and began his speech, making a personal reply to and attack upon Senator Jacobs. He was glad, he said, to find the distinguished Senator from the Third arrayed in the full panoply of reform, and side by side with his Excellency the Governor. He felt certain that no fraud would escape their joint efforts. He had never heard of the honorable Senator's character or fitness for any position being called in question by any man except his Excellency the Governor. It is said that when the honorable Senator was in the Assembly, and was a candidate for Speaker, that the Governor, then, also, a member of Assembly, denounced his honorable friend as unworthy of support, and his elevation to that position as unfit to be made. But he presumed the honorable Senator has been reading the Scriptures, and he now added other virtues to his honesty. He was probably obeying the command, "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you!" Mr. Lord then referred to the figures presented by Mr. Jacobs yesterday, and said that he himself could not present much more light on the subject than had already been presented. The Senator had argued that the original contracts were let too low. He, the speaker, thought so himself. He was not acquainted with any of the men who took the contracts referred to yesterday, but they probably thought they could do the work at the figure at which they bid, having unusual facilities. He had supposed that the Committee of the Whole were concerned with the Governor's Message, but the Senator [Mr. Jacobs] had not alluded to it in the course of his long and able speech. He had understood that the Legislature was to address itself to the business of framing laws designed to prevent stealing on the canals, and if the Senator [Mr. Jacobs] would give his attention to that point, he, the speaker, would join hands with him.

This portion of the Senator's speech was hardly a success. It was spoken with a great deal of acrimony and with a sarcastic emphasis upon what he seemed to regard as the sarcastic portions. Having used up this line of attack, he began to criticise the Governor's Message, and tried to show that his present course was inconsistent with that pursued by him as a member of the Legislature. He began by reading the first sentence of the Governor's Message, in which Mr. Tilden speaks of having received petitions from forwarders, boatmen, and others, and said it was strange that none of such petitions had found their way through the Executive or otherwise, to the Senate. He then took up the figures in the Message, and argued that the expenses for ordinary and extraordinary repairs were so mixed up in the exhibit that nothing clearly could be determined from them. The Governor had been a member of the Assembly in 1872, and had not raised his voice against the system which he now condemns. In 1872, for instance, $1,000,000 had been appropriated for the canals, $400,000 of which had gone to the Chenango Canal. And yet Mr. Tilden had sat still and not used his eloquence and influence to prevent such appropriation. In his Message Mr. Tilden says that if the inability of the Chenango and Black River Canals to meet their ordinary expenses shall compel their abandonment, the great expenditure upon them would be "a total waste of money, wrung from the people by taxation." If he held such views when in the Assembly, why did he not oppose the appropriations to the canals in question? Senator Lord next alluded to the Governor's specification of certain contracts as fraudulent. He thought it was possible that there was fraud, but he argued that if there was the Governor was derelict in his official duty in not naming the individuals who had defrauded the State. Particular attention, too, was given to the locks on the canal, in the Message, and a great deal of ignorance—he would not use a harsher word—was shown. The Governor said that $718,000 had been expended on the locks—the figures were in excess of the correct figures by $181,000. By a fair construction of the Message every man who is or has been connected with the canals of the State is a thief. This was equivalent to calling the leading State officers of the present and past thieves, since they were all more or less responsible for the work done on the canals. Mr. Lord then referred to the character of the men under whose management equal discrepancies between cost and estimate had occurred in former days. The enlargement of the Erie Canal had been estimated, he said, at $12,000,000. It actually cost $31,000,000. Were the men partly responsible for the work, the Secretaries of State, the Controllers, the State Treasurers, the State Engineers, were they thieves and robbers? Mr. Lord then read a list of the men who had been State officers from the time the work of enlargement of the Erie Canal was begun until it was finished. The list comprised the names of Luther Bradish, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Tracy, Daniel S. Dickinson, Hamilton Fish, George S. Patterson, S. E. Church, Henry J. Raymond, John A. Dix, John C. Spencer, David R. Floyd Jones, Lyman Tremain, Azariah C. Flagg, Washington Hunt, Samuel B. Ruggles, William C. Bouck, and others. It would not do, in his opinion, to stigmatize such men as he had named. Mr. Lord next explained why it was that Engineers could not make accurate canal estimates, and, in conclusion, he said that in 1870 he had endeavored to effect a reform in canal management and had introduced a bill placing the entire responsibility in the hands of the Commissioners, but the Governor had failed to sign it. In that year the tolls were reduced, but for nine years previous the canals had paid into the Treasury over $3,000,000. He had been spoken of as a member of the Canal Ring—its leader—and in view of his record he was proud of the title. As a last word, Mr. Lord said that he hoped the Legislature would thoroughly investigate the subject under consideration and devise the necessary remedies for the evils developed.

Mr. Lord's speech was disappointing. He said nothing new, though he gave abundant evidence that he felt very spitefully toward every body concerned in the reform movement. Much of the speech was very tiresome, consisting, as it did, in reading lists of names with whose possessors he appeared to think his experience as a canal contractor entitled him to rank.

SENATOR LANING'S SPEECH.

He was succeeded by Senator Laning, who began by making a general reference to the importance of the canals and the interest of the subject. They had cost, he said, a total sum of $67,000,000, of which amount, according to the Senator from the Twenty-eighth, [Lord,] from one-third to one-half was in excess of the original estimates. This result, he thought, was not at all derogatory to the men who were concerned in building the canals, for it does not follow that because the cost exceeds the estimate fraud is involved. Mr. Laning then gave a history of the original building and subsequent enlargement of the canals, and then first really opened the subject by saying that it was a mistake to attribute the money paid out on the canals as so much wrung from the people. The Erie Canal was the creditor of the State to the sum of $22,000,000 over and above the cost of construction, repairs and maintenance, so that when it is pretended that $10,000,000 or $14,000,000, or any other number of millions have been taken from the people in five years to maintain the canal system, the statement is fallacious in its idea, and a mistake. In point of fact, $6,100,391 09 has been expended for extraordinary repairs within five years, and in the same time there has been paid into the Treasury from the canals $5,855,927 52, leaving a deficiency of but $244,463 67. He referred to this fact to disabuse the people of the idea that any number of millions has been wrung from them to carry on this sort of improvement. The truth was this work could take of itself if only the revenue it earned could be applied to it. Besides this the Erie Canal has taken care of the lateral canals, which have now been substantially abandoned by the people by delivering them over to the tender mercies of their representatives to dispose of as they saw fit. The total expenditures upon both the Erie and the lateral canals for the last five years for work over and above ordinary expenses were $7,794,229 73, and he stated it so that the impression might not go forth that there has been wrung from the people by taxation for this purpose the sum of over fourteen millions, as had been stated by his Excellency the Governor. The explanation of the discrepancy is that the State, as is the custom with individuals, has not had one general pocket, but has had several pockets, and has been in the habit of borrowing from one to make a deficiency in another. That is all the big expenditure, stated by his Excellency really meant, and if the people would look into the matter, although he doubted if they would really, seriously examine any intricate accounts, especially when kept on the double-entry system of the State, they would discover that the Erie Canal has earned every cent which has been expended upon it except the sum before stated of $244,463 67. There is no doubt, just cause for criticism of the manner in which much of the money has been spent, but it was wrong to suppose all canal contractors were thieves. The theory which had been given that those persons who entered into canal contracts were bound to protect the State was an entirely novel one to him. They incur no such duty. If a man made a contract with the State he made it just as he would with an individual. He would make the best terms he could for himself, and it is the business of the State through its officer to protect itself, and it did not seem to the speaker that a contractor was a robber simply because his terms were higher; that was a new term to apply to a man who simply took care of his own interests. In the Constitution it was provided that all contracts should be let to the lowest bidder; there was no discretion given in the matter. The officers charged with the duty of letting contracts had but one duty to perform. They were to advertise the work and let it to the lowest bidder, although they may be perfectly satisfied that he is an inexperienced man and can never complete his contract without failure on the one hand or stealing from the State on the other. Yet the officers have no discretion, and the contract must be awarded even to such a man as that, provided only he is the lowest bidder. Now, the frauds which have recently been denounced—for the speaker would not deny that there had been frauds—seemed to him to be due to the viciousness of the system. The Canal Board consisted of nine officers, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Controller, the Attorney General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Canal Commissioners. Now if these officers constituted the Board of Directors of a private corporation they would all have a voice in the granting of contracts. But it is not so; the Canal Board was all split up and divided into separate bureaus with separate duties and the responsibility was thus all divided up and frittered away. Just examine, for instance, the circumlocution in the granting of a contract. The State Engineer makes an examination from which he drafts a plan and makes an estimate; that goes to the Canal Commissioners. Then the Canal Board gives its approval. Then the contractors advertise, and the form of the contract is specified by law. The preliminaries of the work are necessarily done by a subaltern, who is often a schoolboy, a mere tyro in his profession. He makes the computation or estimate upon which the work is done. Now the contractor is a man familiar with the business and with the geology and characteristics of the country in which the work is to be performed. His experience and knowledge are such that he is able to see that where the contract calls for little rock excavation a great deal must be excavated perhaps, or it may be a great deal of dirt must be excavated where little is called for by the contract, and upon his judgment in these respects he founds the bids for which he offers to do the work. The Champlain Canal was estimated to cost $871,000, and last year the Legislature appropriated $500,000 for a canal supposed to be completed. The Black River Canal was estimated at $1,068,000, and it cost $3,581,000. The Oswego Canal cost $4,427,000, and it was estimated at $1,926,000. The Cayuga and Senaca cost $2,210,000, an excess of $1,199,130 above the estimates. The Chemung Canal, estimated at $291,831, actually cost over $2,000,000. The Chenango Canal, estimated at nearly $2,000,000, cost almost $5,000,000; and the Genesee Valley Canal exceeded its estimated cost by about $4,000,000. Now, most of this work has been completed for fifteen or twenty years, and he referred to them for the purpose of showing that, if accuracy of estimate was the test of honesty, there has scarcely ever been an honest official in New-York. The facts he had referred to were historical. They did not concern any one now in office, nor even the present political generation, and he thought it ought to be understood that even greater discrepancies had existed in the past than had recently been so prominently and urgently called to the attention of the Legislature. He desired to preserve the character of the men who had been employed by the State. He did not wish it to go forth that the great State of New-York, a leader in wealth, population, and culture, had set an example of a rotten official system. The character of its financial officers was above reproach.

Then the speaker named some of those who had filled the office of Controller, and Senator Wood rose and asked what the Controller had to do with the payment of canal demands. He understood that he had no controlling connection with that work.

Senator Laning seemed nonplussed by the objection, and making, amid a general smile, the somewhat lame reply that if he did not he ought to have, he resumed his remarks by saying that the Controller could hardly have avoided knowing that stealing was going on by virtue of his official connection with the Canal Board, and that it was his plain duty to have called the attention of the Legislature to it.

Then he retorted upon Senator Wood. The new Capitol, he said, had been estimated to cost $4,000,000, and twice as much had already been spent upon it, and an equal additional sum was needed for the completion of the building. Yet all this time the Senator from the Twenty-second [Wood] had had the building and almost every officer employed upon it directly under his eyes, and also occupied the position of Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Wood admitted that this was true, but said his committee had saved a half million in the management of the Capitol affairs for the past year.

Senator Laning said significantly that he had no doubt the Senator would stop stealing wherever he could discover it. He then resumed his argument by specifying instances in which great private works had exceeded their estimated cost. The Erie Road had several times exceeded the estimates, and $3,000,000 of the cost had actually been charged against the Erie Canal. The cost of the Central Railroad had exceeded the estimates by twenty-five per cent. within the first eighteen months of construction, and the cost of laying the four tracks had exceeded the cost as estimated by an old officer of the company, and one of the most accomplished engineers of the State, by a million dollars. The Hudson River Road had been estimated to cost $3,000,000, and had really cost $11,000,000. He thought it clear that to estimate honesty by accuracy in estimate would inevitably do great injustice to private persons, and a still greater one to those in official positions.

By this time the Senate had been sitting four hours. Everybody was weary. So at a whispered hint from Senator Woodin, Senator Laning suspended his speech for the day, but will resume it to-morrow, for which time the Message is made a special order. His efforts to-morrow will be directed to pointing out the remedy to be applied to the existing evils.

Senator Lord, at the conclusion of the above-reported remarks, called for the immediate consideration of his resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee by the President to investigate the subject.

SENATOR JACOBS' RESOLUTION.

Senator Jacobs thereupon offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That, if the Assembly concur, the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of three persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of the canals of this State, and especially the matters embraced in the special Message of the Governor, communicated to the Legislature on the 19th day of March, 1875. Said commission shall have power to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses, to require the production before them of any papers in the custody of any witness touching the subject of such investigation, and to examine such witnesses and such public records of the State as they shall require for the purposes of such investigation. Any member of such commission shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses summoned before them. They shall have authority to employ a clerk and stenographer, and shall report the testimony they shall take, together with such recommendations in respect to the same as they shall deem warranted by the facts to the Governor and Legislature. They shall also furnish a copy of such testimony to the Attorney General.

There was a little desultory debate and objection to the resolution, in reply to which Senator Jacobs said that he did not think the people of the State would be satisfied with the thoroughness of any investigation conducted by a committee not appointed by the Governor. The resolution was laid over.

ANOTHER CANAL BILL INTRODUCED.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS, TO CONTROL THE SAME AFTER THEY ARE LET, AND TO REGULATE THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CANAL BOARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—Senator Laning introduced in the Senate to-day the following bill in connection with the canals, which was referred to the Canal Committee:

I. No contract shall hereafter be made or entered into for work on any of the canals of this State until the same shall be expressly authorized by the Canal Board, by a resolution to be entered in their minutes, and the vote of each member present and voting upon such resolution shall be taken and recorded. The Canal Board shall have power and are hereby authorized to direct the work upon the unfinished canals in such a manner as to increase from time to time, until their full completion, the navigation of the same, and they may at any time, for want of means or other cause, suspend the work upon any of the contracts, and direct and control the progress thereof.

II. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, on or before the tenth day of every month, to determine the amount of money which can with propriety be applied in payment of the drafts of each Canal Commissioner for the month succeeding such determination, and to cause such determination to be entered in their minutes, and a copy thereof to be served on each of said Canal Commissioners immediately thereafter.

III. Neither of the Canal Commissioners shall draw drafts within the time limited as aforesaid, by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, for an amount in the aggregate exceeding the sum so determined upon and fixed by the said Commissioners of the Canal Fund; and it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners respectively to so limit the work as that the amount thereof, with current liabilities, shall not exceed such sum, and all drafts shall hereafter be drawn on the Auditor of the Canal Department at sight.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED—MR. PRINCE SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNOR APPOINTING A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, IN PREFERENCE TO HAVING A COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE—REMARKS OF OTHER MEMBERS—ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON THE RESOLUTIONS BEFORE IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—At 7:30 the House met pursuant to adjournment, when Speaker McGuire called T. J. Campbell, of New-York, to the Chairmanship of the Committee of the Whole, and the long debate was continued.

Mr. Prince was the first speaker. The Governor's Message, he said, called for the consideration of two distinct propositions. The first is concerning the enactment of remedial legislation to correct the evils set forth in the Message. The second is the proposed investigation for the detection and punishment of the guilty. The need of early legislation to give reform and remedies is apparent. There would be little difference of opinion among the greater number of the Assembly as to that, and probably among many of the members there was no widely diverging view as to what legislation was needed. The duty of the Assembly in regard to legislative action was plain and pressing. The duty of investigation was not legislative, and it was totally distinct from the duty of reformatory law making. Whether the work of investigation should be pursued by a legislative committee or a commission of citizens was a matter about which there might be diversity of judgment. It would be no reflection on the Speaker for the House to make the appointment of an investigating committee. No one had a higher right to set on foot direct and searching measures of inqury. Which would be most efficient—a legislative committee or an outside commission? A legislative committee would not have time enough to carry on a proper investigation, even if there were no obstacles to its usefulness. The session was not very far from its close, and members now had continuous and important occupation, and the Assemblymen who were the men to be put on a committee of investigation, if one should be appointed, were busy with committee work. A commission would have much more time than a legislative committee. Mr. Prince then showed the superior efficiency of an outside commission, and proceeded to discuss the objections to its appointment by the Governor. Whether these objections were made to the Governor, as Governor, on account of his official position, or to Samuel J. Tilden, as Samuel J. Tilden, he did not know, and he for one would have no objection to the Governor's appointment of a commission of eminent citizens. On the contrary, it seemed to him eminently proper that having inaugurated this reform, if reform it was to be, the Governor should also complete it. For his part he had confidence in the Governor. He believed Samuel J. Tilden sent his Message to the Legislature because he believed reform was necessary, and because he thought the people, through their representatives, ought to have their attention called to these abuses. Samuel J. Tilden was playing no new rôle when he appeared as a reformer. His record for years back was that of a man who was willing to do what he could to confine the powers of evil men. Under his lead the citizens of New-York had grappled with a gigantic ring and carried the fight to a favorable conclusion.

Speaker McGuire inquired whether Mr. Tilden had grappled with the Ring before it was overthrown?

Mr. Prince replied that he thought Mr. Tilden was entitled to great credit for his course. He thought it did not become him to belittle what he [Mr. Tilden] had done, even if he did not begin as soon as some others, or even if he did a little less than some others. For one, he was willing to give credit where it was due, and the Governor's course at that time deserved credit. There is nothing in his past record to make us fear that he is not acting in good faith now. The people of New-York at least recognize this, and they look to him as the head in carrying on this movement. Therefore they will be better satisfied if the management of this investigation is intrusted to him than if it is intrusted to any other person. It is his right to have this power of appointing a commission, because it was he who inaugurated the reform now in progress. Mr. Prince thought this was a question bounded by no party lines, and he was as willing to side with the Democratic Governor in this matter as if he were a Republican. It was simply a question of whether they were to go on in good faith, and have an investigation or not; and he proposed to side in this matter with those acting in good faith. The Governor will find now, as in 1871, that the good men of all parties will become his friends, and will be willing to work under his standard It has been said that it was improper for the Governor to appoint the Committee of Investigation, because it was he who brought the charges. That was an absurd objection, for the Governor did not stand as complainant in this case. He had simply followed out the requirements of his official duty. It was not a jury which was to be appointed, for nobody was to be tried. This was simply an inquiry, an inquisition, and in every such case it should be in the hands of its friends. If this were as he thought, it could not be put in better hands than those of S. J. Tilden. There is another question, and it is, whether we are to have a committee whose powers will cease with the adjournment of the House, or whether we are to have a commission appointed by the Governor, which will go to the bottom of the matter at the expense of any time or labor. He thought that on this question the lines would be strictly drawn, and that every one would be regarded as either equally acting for an investigation or equally against it.

Mr. Farrar, of Columbia, began by remarking that it had been said that those who came from the frontier counties ought not to say anything about canals, for they did not know anything about them, and that to leave canal matters in the hands of those living along the banks was the height of wisdom. He thought that was one of the greatest mistakes that had ever been made; for if, as had been said, this great wrong grew out of bad legislation, every representative from every part of the State ought to do his part in securing the enactment of better laws. He was glad, therefore, that this Legislature had at least got down to bed-rock. There had hardly been any legislation since this session commenced, which had not been a grab for political power, like the Costigan bill. Most of the measures considered had been merely plans to shift power from one party to another; so he was glad that the Legislature was at last interesting itself on a question in which the people of New-York were interested. Upon the canal question there could be no party feeling. Those great arteries which convey the commerce of the lakes to the tide water were really self-sustaining, and ought to be preserved, and the bombshell which had been thrown from the Executive Chamber had carried consternation to the hearts of their enemies. Before that bombshell had been thrown it only took two members to watch the exchequer of the Ring in both houses. Now the corridors of the hotels were filled by those flocking to see what is being done with their pet schemes. He was glad that the Governor was carrying on a crusade against the most corrupt Ring that had ever disgraced the Empire State. [Applause.] He wished to add a word as to the Speaker's appointing the committee. He thought that the Speaker, as Speaker, should be sustained, and whether he yielded the power or not was a matter of his own, and if a committee was appointed from the House, it ought to be chosen by the Speaker.

Mr. Miller discussed the general subject of the canal system, showing that it was all wrong as organized. Neither political party could be held responsible for the reason that the responsibility was constantly divided between both parties. Last year we had a Republican Governor, a Democratic Canal Board, and a Republican Board of Prison Inspectors. What was needed was an amendment to the Constitution fixing the responsibility, so that the people can hold it accountable.

Mr. Petty said he was glad to have lived at this time, when the attention of the Legislature was called to these gross and stupendous frauds. We remember when the City of New-York was groaning under similar corruption, and we remember that it was Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, a private citizen, who rose and aided in bringing to its downfall that ring of corruptionists, and although he stood politically opposed to that gentleman he would give all honor to Samuel J. Tilden for dealing this blow to another ring far more powerful, if not more corrupt. He has not heard a single word of argument going toward refuting the arguments put forth by Gov. Tilden. No one has denied that there has been fraud and swindling on the line of the canals. The gentleman from Onondaga [Mr. Alvord] had said that it was impossible to keep these expenses within the estimates. Will the gentleman say that when the canals were first constructed they were not kept within the estimates?

Mr. Alvord—Not within two and a half millions.

Mr. Petty—I have the declaration of one in whose judgment I have the fullest confidence that they were thus kept, and that one was Thurlow Weed. Mr. Petty then proceeded to discuss the canal system, which he said was good enough until the contractors, like the leech, set up the cry of "Give!" "Give!" and then the vicious system of low bids was adopted. He said the gentleman from Onondaga maintained that the contractor was compelled to do whatever extra work may be required of him on his contract. This, he claimed, was in direct violation of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that the contractor shall do, as he bids, the work assigned to him, at the lowest prices. Now, what security does the State have from him? What guarantee? Why and that he will do the work set down in the quntity sheet only; nothing more. And when the Canal Board assigns to him anything more, it does an act which is in direct violation of the Constitution. Here, then, we see where the fraud is. He proceeded further to point out how these frauds were perpetrated. He did not care for the opinions of Attorney Generals or anyone else. Here were frauds plain and palpable. There was no such thing under the constitution as a contract being obligatory on a contractor, except such as he bids for and secures. Anything beyond that is not only a fraud, but a violation of the Constitution. He gave credit to Samuel J. Tilden, the Governor of the State, for thus boldly denouncing these frauds. He sustained the proposition for a commission appointed by the Governor, but how was it here to-night? At first, certain parties known to have affiliation with the Canal Ring cried, "Stop thief; there he goes." They were ready to fight Samuel J. Tilden; but now they come here and say, "Let us have an investigation; but let it be done by a committee appointed by this House." This change of front had excited his suspicion, and he would not be satisfied with anything short of a commission appointed by the Governor. Why is he not good enough to appoint this commission? Simply because they are afraid of him. They remember his action in New-York. He advocated the appoinment of a commission—not because he doubted the integrity of the Speaker of this House. If there was a man here in whose integrity he had unbounded faith it was the Speaker of this House. He (Mr. Petty) was not here to vindicate the Speaker, but he was here to defend and serve the interests of the people.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, said he merely desired to say that he believed that Samuel J. Tilden would be fully sustained by his party in the noble step in the direction of reform he had taken. He asked that he be given the appointment of this commission so that he may have the opportunity of proving the charges he had made.

Mr. Husted after alluding to the fact that the Governor's message had been seized at the throat by his own party friends, and to the further fact that canal frauds had existed for many years, and would in all probablities always exist until honest, thoroughly honest officials are in charge of the canals, denied the claim that Samuel J. Tilden had unearthed the New-York Ring frauds. It was James O'Brien who divulged these frauds, and Gov. Tilden aided in detecting and punishing the thieves, but Gov. Tilden was certainly deserving of credit for what he had done in this matter, and should have the heartiest support. As to the committee, he contended its appointment belonged to the Speaker of the House, and were he [Mr. Husted] Speaker of this House, and this appointment was taken out of his hands, he would cast the gavel away and leave the position. He was in favor of a commission to be appointed by the Governor, and also in favor of a committee, to be appointed by the Speaker. He was in favor of a most thorough investigation. He was not the political friend of the Governor, still he was for giving him all the facilities needed to carry forward the investigation.

The Chair stated the question was first on the motion of Mr. Waehner to give the appointment of the committee to the Speaker, and it was carried.

The question was then on Mr. Faulkner's motion directing an investigation, as amended by Mr. Waehner's motion, by a committee to be appointed by the Speaker.

Speaker McGuire called attention to the fact that, under the resolution moved by Mr. Schuyler for a commission to be appointed by the Governor, the attendance of witnesses could not be compelled. That would require a law. He would support such a law if it was introduced.

Mr. Alvord sustained this view.

Mr. Sherman then moved to substitute Mr. Schuyler's commission motion for that of Mr. Faulkner providing for a committee.

Mr. Husted moved to lay this motion on the table.

Considerable confusion here ensued, when Mr. Husted moved that the committee rise and report the resolution of Mr. Faulkner as amended, and recommended its adoption. Carried.

Mr. Husted then called for the reading of Mr. Schuyler's resolution, which is similar to the one offered in the Senate by Mr. Jacobs. It was read, and Mr. Husted moved that the committee also recommend the adoption of that resolution. Carried.

Mr. Husted then moved that the several parts of the Message be referred to the several standing committees.

The House then agreed to both resolutions.

Mr. Waehner moved that the Judiciary Committee be directed to prepare and report a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to make the investigation. Carried.

The House then adjourned.

OPINIONS ON THE RESULT.

A GENERAL FEELING THAT THE CANAL RING WAS DEFEATED IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE CANAL DEPARTMENT A "NEST OF FRAUDS"—THE CONTRACT POOLS AND HOW THEY WORK—HOW THE CONTRACTORS PRETEND TO REGARD THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—The leaders of the Canal Ring adherents and Gov. Tilden's friends each claim a victory in the adoption of the resolutions to-night. The latter say that the commission to be appointed under the concurrent resolution will act as a check upon the Speaker's committee, and render futile its attempts to embarrass proper investigation of the Ring frauds. On the other hand, the canal men chuckle at what they consider the victory which is theirs. Although a commission be appointed, it is not empowered by the resolution to summon persons, examine them under oath, or call for the production of papers necessary for the proper unveiling of the frauds. Still the Governor's adherents declare that a great point is gained in having the investigation placed in the hands of men who will conduct it under Gov. Tilden's guidance and direction, and who will watch with jealous care every move of the Speaker's committee, making public its shortcomings or improper proceedings. The general feeling is, however, that the Canal Ring has been defeated, and that its exposure will surely follow the appointment of the special commission. In the opinion of politicians, every engineer, surveyor, and commissioner who held office during the past will be reached by the investigation and injured. No names are mentioned to-night; but despite their braggadocia every member and friend of the Canal Ring is dismayed at the result of to-night's vote.

CONTROLLER HOPKINS' VIEWS.

In an interview had this evening with Controller Hopkins, he stigmatized the department as a nest of frauds, which cannot remain hidden, despite the efforts of those concerned in it. His views on the subject are well known here, and the Ring have gone so far as to charge him with having influenced the Governor in his attack upon them. This, however, Controller Hopkins declared he never did, not having spoken to Mr. Tilden on a matter which was so well understood by everybody connected with the State Department.

THE CONTRACT POOLS.

Among the other things that will be brought to light is what is known as the contract pools. By these is meant the system which secured to the members of the Ring the exclusive right to make bids for certain work. It was managed in this way: Whenever it was known that proposals would be received for contracts the Ring would get together, and each man select that contract for which he wanted to bid and pay a certain sum of money for the privilege of having it left solely to him. When all had made their selections and deposited their money in the pool it would be divided among the members, and for this consideration they would not bid against each other. Of course, outsiders could not afford to compete with men who were hand and glove with the department, and were bound to obtain the contract no matter how ridiculously non-remunerative it appeared on paper. To-night the contractors and their friends in the Legislature are loud in their condemnation of the whole system, and, with Senator Lord, pretend to be intensely gratified at the appointment of a committee to make a searching investigation of it and its evil results. Their uneasiness and dissatisfaction is apparent, however, and is manifested by their attempts to lessen the importance of the concurrent resolution.

ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY NEXT TO EXPRESS THE SENSE OF THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY IN REGARD TO THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR CANALS.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a special meeting yesterday to take action upon the petition of numerous members of the Exchange, asking that a mass-meeting be called to express the approval of the merchants of the Governor's Message exposing the canal frauds, and of the recommendation of the Canal Board reducing canal tolls during the coming season. It was unanimously resolved to hold such a meeting on Tuesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock on 'Change, and to invite the Chamber of Commerce, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Cotton Exchange, the Butter and Cheese Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, and the Cheap Transportation Association to take part in the demonstration. A special committee of eight, consisting of Messrs. L. J. W. Stark, Charles Spear, F. H. Parker, William H. Philips, M. M. Caleb, A. E. Orr, Carlos Cobb, and Isaac H. Reed, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, to invite speakers, and to draw up resolutions. The Special Committee will meet for consultation on Saturday next at 11 A. M.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 26—1 A. M.—Clear and cool weather continues in the districts on the Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen slightly in the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds and clear or fair weather. The barometer is lowest near Lake Superior and threatening weather prevails in the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The temperature has fallen in the upper Missouri Valley, with north-west winds and clear weather. The Ohio River has fallen slowly.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clear weather, stationary temperature, westerly winds, backing to southerly and south-easterly, and rising barometer during the day.

For the Middle Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the Eastern Gulf States, generally clear and warmer weather, with east to south winds and falling barometer.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS."

This story has been written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FEB. 20, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

A Rumor

Is in circulation that Piles cannot be cured. It is wholly without foundation, however, for DALLEY'S MAGIC PAIN EXTRACTOR has never been known to fail.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

To the Consumptive let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

To Secure Good Digestion, Sound Sleep, firm muscles, active thought, elastic step, painless nerves, health and happiness, try ELECTRICITY at No. 7 West 14th st.

Spring is Coming.—BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, and India Rubbers. Excellent in quality. Moderate in prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076, New-York.

No one Should Neglect a Cough.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will effect a cure.

MARRIED.

TYLER—CHAMBERLAIN.—In New-York City, by Dr. C. R. Duffie, Rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, MORGAN C. TYLER to VIRGINIA O. CHAMBERLAIN, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BURDETT.—On Thursday, March 18, 1875, ELIZA, widow of Stephen C. Burdett, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Nathaniel T., Samuel, Jacob, and Benjamin T. Weeks, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 94 East 10th st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M.

BEATTY.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, March 24, after a short but painful illness, of pneumonia, RETTIE MILLER, daughter (and only child) of John and the late Mary E. Beatty, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her father, No. 113 Pacific av., (Lafayette,) Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken on Saturday A. M., (by the 11 o'clock Whitehall boat,) to the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, for interment.

CLARK.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, 24th inst., THOMAS F. CLARK, son of Charles and Mary Clark, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Lamartine av., (near Broadway,) on Friday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from 30th st., and the 2 o'clock train from 42d st., Hudson River Railroad.

DAY.—March 24, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. MARIA C. DAY, widow of the late Matts. W. Day, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Cedar st., Newark, N. J. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 25, MARGARET E. DURYEA, in the 59th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Helena Covert, No. 1,101 Bushwick av., corner of Duryea st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further notice.

FLAMMER.—On Thursday, March 25, after a short illness, HENRIETTA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles A. and Margaret Flammer, aged 2 years and 22 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDINER.—On Thursday, March 25, JETUR GARDINER, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of the I. O. O. F. and F. and A. M. are invited to attend the funeral services at 3 o'clock P. M. this day (Friday) at his late residence, No. 14 Morton st., New-York.

HOPWOOD.—On Wednesday, March 24, 1875, JOSEPH RICHARD HOPWOOD, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, March 26, from his late residence, No. 93 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., Long Island. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

JENKINS.—In Augusta, Ga., on the 20th March, 1875, of consumption, JOHN JENKINS, in the 41st year of his age.

LEE.—In this City, March 25, HENRY S. LEE, M. D., formerly of Boston.

Remains will be taken to New London, Conn., for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MACDONALD.—On Tuesday, March 23, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Catterfield, HANNAH MACDONALD, in the 75th year of her age.

Remains interred in Green-Wood.

MACY.—On Thursday morning, March 25, at the residence of W. P. Wallace, Rossville, Staten Island, CHAS. G. MACY, aged 44 years and 4 months.

The remains will be taken to New-Bedford for interment.

MILROY.—On Wednesday, March 24, 1875, THOMAS MILROY.

The friends and relatives of the family will meet at his late residence, No. 33 King st., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Albany and Amsterdam, N. Y., papers please copy.

PENDLETON.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Wednesday, March 24, 1875, MARGARETTA, wife of William S. Pendleton.

PIERSON.—On Wednesday, March 24, 1875, SARAH, daughter of the late Isaac Pierson, of Canandaigua.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant, near 2d av., on Friday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PRAEGER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 24, LUCY R., wife of John F. Praeger, and daughter of the late James R. Jewett, aged 28 years, 5 months, and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 159 Remsen st., on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSS.—On Thursday, March 25, inst., GEORGE ROSS, in the 24th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 325 West 34th st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

STROMS.—March 24, of consumption, HENRY STROMS, of New-York, in the 71st year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Gloucester, Mass., for interment.

SEAMAN.—Wednesday, March 24, RICHARD REECE SEAMAN, second son of Rev. Samuel A. and Anna A. Seaman, in his 28th year.

Funeral at Bay Ridge, Long Island, Ovington av., corner of 4th av., on Friday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Thursday, March 25, after a short illness, JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK, of this City, in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLACE.—At Woodstown, on Wednesday, March 24, ANNA MATILDA, eldest daughter of the late Thomas D. and Elizabeth S. E. Wallace; age, 23 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Hammond, No. 156 9th av.

WILKIE.—On Thursday, 25th inst., JOHN WILKIE, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF

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We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled

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This story has been written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.

HENRY VARLEY,

of London,

is expected to preach

in the

RINK,

3d av. and 63d st.,

SUNDAY EVENING.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

WE SOMETIMES EAT TOO MUCH.—WHEN appetite thus outruns discretion, indigestion is the result. In such a case the most effectual means of soothing the irritated stomach is MILK OF MAGNESIA, which is pleasant as well as prompt. For sale by all Druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY at 10:30 o'clock, large sale of household furniture, fine parlor suits, elegant pier mirror, table, and cornices, &c.

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT reduced prices. NEAT serviceable SHOES for gents., $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

"EASTER."—GENTLEMEN SHOULD PROVIDE themselves with a pair of our neat, serviceable $4 SHOES. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

SONGS OF OUR YOUTH.

SONGS OF OUR YOUTH. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Set to Music. Square 4to, cloth, illuminated, $2 50.

There is a charming *naïveté* about the "Songs of Our Youth," together with a simple earnestness, which are quite characteristic of their author. Indeed, they but express in another form many of the sentiments and moods of mind with which the readers of Mrs. Craik's works are already familiar, and they will, we feel sure, endear her name more than ever to her admirers. The music has been selected promiscuously from popular German, Swedish, and French airs. There are also some very fine old Gallic and old English airs. A few of the songs have been set to music by the authoress herself, and very gracefully; while others appear to owe their accompaniments to living composers. * * * There is, however, scarcely a song in this little volume which is not more or less worthy of praise; and, as the accompaniments are extremely simple, and the range of voice in most of them extremely modest, we do not doubt that "The Songs of Our Youth" will find abundant patronage.—*Examiner, London.*

Full of skill, taste, and tenderness. This is a book for a mother to place upon the piano, to sing and play from to her little girls. The poetry is very tender and pretty.—*Times, London.*

There is scarcely one which does not possess either musical or poetical interest, or both.—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

A charming gift-book. They make a collection which will be prized in many a household.—*Scotsman, London.*

Beautifully got up.—*Academy, London.*

Music and words will be alike favorites.—*Morning Post, London.*

II.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S

STORY OF VALENTINE AND HIS BROTHER.

THE STORY OF VALENTINE AND HIS BROTHER. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "For Love and Life," "Innocent," "John: A Love Story," "Ombra," &c., &c. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

The admirers of Mrs. Oliphant's style—and they are many—will find "The Story of Valentine and his Brother" one of the best, if not the very best, of her novels.—*Athenæum.*

III.

FARJEON'S LOVE'S VICTORY.

LOVE'S VICTORY. A Novel. By B. L. FARJEON, author of "Grif," "Joshua Marvel," "Blade-o'-Grass," &c. 8vo, paper, 25 cents.

Mr. Farjeon has been compared to Dickens—he has been considered to belong to the same school of writers, and to take Dickens for his master; but by no critic has he been charged with being an imitator, though, had such been the fact, a high authority in criticism has said that successfully to imitate Dickens is no mean praise.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Mr. Farjeon is certainly a novelist of great power.—*Christian Union, New-York.*

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States and Canada, on receipt of the price.

A NEW "RUTLEDGE" NOVEL.

G. W. CARLETON & CO. will publish in a few days a new novel by the author of "Rutledge," entitled
A PERFECT ADONIS.
*** Orders are pouring in for it!

THE "TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ BY Henry Tissington—Union Square Theatre—with elegant lithograph likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and embellished with scenes from the play. Pronounced by all—the gem of the season. Price, 75 cents. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY—THE MANIA FOR SPECULATION.

THE LATEST CABINET—A PASSION FOR STOCK-GAMBLING—THE KING OF THE BOURSE—A WONDERFUL PROPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 12, 1875.

The successful formation of the Ministry at the very hour I was forced to close my last letter was due to the spirit of compromise shown by the Republicans. They have been ready to give up everything, temporarily, for the sake of success. M. Dufaure and M. Gambetta consented to all that was asked of them so long as the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was given the Interior, for they knew that he would use all legal and extra-legal means at his disposal for the purpose of crushing the Bonapartists. But the Marshal himself interfered. They would not allow him M. De Fourton, a man who gives him confidence in himself and in everything—a friend upon whom he feels that he can rely under any circumstances—who would have made the path smooth; and in return he would not consent to the war upon the Bonapartists that the Duke would immediately open. It is now asserted that M. D'Audiffret not only did demand the retirement of Gen. Bourbaki, but of another General who sent his wife to the Church of Saint Augustin in January because unable to go himself. Several members of the magistrature were also marked for destruction on account of their Bonapartist sympathies. The coalition in the Chamber was inclined to uphold Duc Pasquier against the Marshal, and it was said that they had gone so far as to designate the President's successor in case the Chamber should adopt a resolution of want of confidence. It was the Duc de Broglie and M. De Fourton, I fancy, who advised MacMahon in this extremity, counseling him, in effect, to show himself a man. He sent for the Duke and told him he could not be intrusted with the Interior because his conditions could not be accepted. "I want all my Generals," said the Marshal, "because I am personally responsible for public order."

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE.

After this a new combination had to be found, and for the first time the Republicans became exacting. In fighting the Bonapartists, Duc D'Audiffret was regarded by them as the equivalent of two Republican Ministers; but, if he was not allowed the Interior, then they must have the two extra portfolios. But, in order to give a pugnacious character to the Ministry, it was proposed to make the Duke Minister of Public Instruction. He himself declined a minor rôle. The negotiations were nearly broken off at this point, but M. Bocher got M. Dufaure and M. Gambetta aside, and, after a discussion of two hours, induced them to accept one man from the minority, and M. De Meaux was chosen. This made the Ministry complete as sent you yesterday by telegraph. The Vicomte De Meaux is principally famous as the son-in-law of Montalembert. But he is a man of some ability—a man of culture—and a gentleman farmer. He is a Royalist, and sits upon the moderate Right. He voted against the Wallon Constitution on the 25th of February, and owes his office, strange to say, to this very fact. M. Lacombe was at first brought forward for Agriculture and Public Works, because he abstained from voting for or against the Republic; but it was thought that greater significance, in an anti-Bonapartist sense, would be attached to the appointment of a member of the Right who had openly opposed the Wallon Republic. But the difficulties did not end with the formation of the Ministry. Then came the quarrels over the Under Secretaries of State, the majority wanting a man in the Interior as hostile to the Bonapartists as Duc D'Audiffret himself. By the advice of the Marshal and Duc De Broglie, M. Buffet solved the problem by dispensing altogether with the services of a sub-Minister of the Interior, or *sous-secretaire d'état pour l'Interieur.*

THE NEW CABINET.

On the whole I do not think that there are any very serious objections to be urged against this new Cabinet. It is composed of strong men, and men of comparatively moderate views—that is they are not violent in their antipathies and their hatreds. M. Dufaure is as strongly anti-Bonapartist as Duc Pasquier, but he is a loyal adversary, and will do nothing illegal; the Duke would trample upon the laws for the purpose of stifling the Appeal-to-the-People Party. M. Buffet wants to harmonize things, and make them pleasant for everybody. M. Wallon is an excellent man for the Department of Public Instruction, and Duc Decazes and Gen. de Cissey were marked for Foreign Affairs and War under any circumstances. They had the fortunate figure in all the combinations. M. Léon Say is a very eminent political economist, but I fear that he will never rival M. Magne or Mathew Bodet as a Finance Minister, or equal even M. Pouyer-Quertier. The ruling spirit in this Cabinet is M. Dufaure, a most remarkable man in every way. The Garde des Sceaux resembles nobody in the world but himself. He is peculiarly strong in everything, even in the choice of his waistcoats, if he ever has chosen one since 1830. The famous vest worn by M. Dufaure is made of red and white striped horse blanket, from its appearance, and for all that anyone knows this may have been the original elegant pattern that he bought forty years ago at his entry upon the legal profession. In the caricatures of the time of the "Bourbon Pear," (Louis-Philippe,) I find M. Dufaure represented in the same horse-blanket vest he wears to-day. His hat must have been purchased at about the same period, and his overcoat bears the marks of antiquity. Yet that Roman face draws one's attention from the dress, and even when beside the elegant men of the Assembly, M. de Castellane and M. de Mornay, for example, you never think him a badly-dressed man. Of course he will have as much to say in the Council as he had in the formation of the Cabinet, and it is interesting to know what his policy is. He asks, it is reported: First, that the Assembly shall take an immediate recess; second, that the annual budget shall be voted immediately after Easter, and a Press law framed; third, that the Assembly shall dissolve in October, which necessitates fixing the Senatorial elections for September; fourth, that the *scrutin de liste* (collection lists) shall be maintained in all legislative elections; fifth, the nomination of the Mayors only from among the members of the Municipal Councils, as during the Empire; sixth, certain individual changes in the administration; seventh, the raising of the state of siege throughout France, except at Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, or in the Departments of the Seine, Rhône, and Boucher-du-Rhône. This programme will be readily accepted by the Bonapartists, but the Orleanists will resist it in so far as the choice of the Mayors and the dissolution are concerned. If the recess is voted, the new Cabinet will last over Easter, at least, and if it does, there is a probability of its going through the Summer.

THE MANIA FOR SPECULATION.

I have hinted already at the mania for speculation that has taken possession of Paris. Everybody is rushing to the Bourse, and wonderful stories of millions gained in a few days' time are told in every circle. One day the editor of an evening journal wins 1,400,000 francs in Spanish rentes; the next his assistant editor gains 1,000,000 in Spanish Mobilier. This stock has gone up from 400 and something to 1,520, and at the rate of fifty or 100 francs a day. There is every reason to believe that it will reach 2,000. Stocks of all kinds are rising, and every man, woman, and child, who has a few hundred francs to spare, rushes off to the Bourse and buys on a margin. This wonderful movement has been caused by M. Philippart, a Belgian, who has had the honor of having a law presented in the Chamber especially for him. Ever since his arrival money has been plenty, and Pactolus seems to have been turned into the gutters of Paris. All that he touches turns to gold. If M. Philippart says that a certain stock, languishing at eighty, shall go up to 1,000, it goes up with the greatest rapidity, and when Philippart invests everybody is crazy to get the same kind of stock. The power wielded by this one man is something astonishing. The other day it was reported that he had purchased the stock of the Western Railway to such an extent that he would make himself the Director, and in twenty-four hours the stock went up 225 francs per share. The Assembly contradicted the report, and the shares fell to their normal value. The Marquis de Plœne, of the Bank of France, appears to be dreadfully excited about the operations of M. Philippart. He went into the Credit Mobilier, got Baron Haussman out, made a new issue, and the stock went up like a balloon, and is still going higher. Then came this report about the Western Railway, and the Marquis made up his mind to give M. Philippart a trip. He brought forward a *projét de loi* to forbid any foreigner to become a Director of a French railway company, on the ground of danger to the State in case of war. Since the State at once requisitions all the railways in time of war, and puts them under military control, this excuse is simply absurd, but it was the only way M. De Plœne could find for checking the speculations of M. Philippart.

WHO M. PHILIPPART IS.

There is great inquiry here as to who this man is who is occupying so large a share of public attention. All that is known of him is that he was a Belgian woolen manufacturer, who began to build railroads, and was the projector of the net-work of lines connecting the central roads of Belgium with those of France. Brussels soon proved too small a field for him, and, coming to Paris, he began to launch out into speculations. He succeeded in all he touched—made millions, it is said—and now has so complete a control over the markets that he can push Spanish Mobilier from 450 up to 2,000. All this, and the constant talk of millions gained upon 'Change, has set every one wild about speculations. They tell similar stories of 1852, an epoch which is generally designated as the apotheosis of corruption. What have we not heard about the pursuit of gold at that time? Since then many years have passed, sadly or gayly, according to circumstances, and garret philosophers have not ceased to tell us that we must regenerate the world and extirpate the vile passions with which humanity is afflicted. Some have cherished the illusion that this magnificent result could be attained by a vote of *déchéance*, and by putting "Liberty, equality, fraternity" upon the public buildings and walls. All this has been done, and yet we are no more regenerated than we were in 1852; and it is to be feared that Father Time will mow down more than one generation yet before the people cease to encourage this sort of corruption, or spurn the advice of M. Guizot—"*enrichissez vous*"—on the Bourse. Some singular parallels might be drawn between the mania for speculation existing now and that of the palmy days of the Second Empire, and of that which just preceded the *coup d'etat.*

M. DE PLŒNE'S PROPOSITION.

There is something so astounding about the proposition of M. De Plœne that I cannot resist the temptation to say a little more upon the subject. The Bank of France became frightened at the growing influence of M. Philippart, and I fancy the Rothschilds were not sorry to encourage the Marquis in the work of "throwing a stick between his legs," to use Marshal Soult's simile. M. De Plœne's proposition can only be explained by occult influences. He wants the Assembly to pass a law forbidding strangers the right of taking charge of great French administrations, yet he himself, a Frenchman, is at the head of the commission which controls the Ottoman finances. If other countries were to pass laws by way of reprisal a number of Frenchmen would be incommoded. There is the Marquis himself; Baron Rothschild, with the Lombardy railways; De Lesseps, with the Suez Canal, and the dozen or more men who direct the Spanish railways, the Austrian and Portuguese railways, and the Western Railway of Switzerland. When Paris became the financial centre of Europe the most eminent financiers were selected to fill important positions in other countries. Many of these positions are held to-day. I have no idea that the Plœne proposition will pass the Chamber, for every one knows that it conceals, under a hypocritical mask, a quarrel of financiers. It would be a good thing for the stockholders if M. Philippart should get one of these lines, for he would make the stock double in value in a single month.

A NEW ACADEMICIAN.

M. Edme-Marie Caro was received yesterday as a member of the French Academy, succeeding to the chair left vacant by M. Vitel. His address was in the usual style, mainly devoted to the praise of the dead immortal. M. Caro is a Professor of Philosophy in the University of Paris, and his father was a professor of philosophy before him. He was born at Poitiers on the 4th of March, 1826. He was decorated in 1856 by M. De Fourtoul, who sent him to Antwerp to explain to the Literary Society the spiritualistic and religious ideas and doctrines of the University of Paris. Since then he has had a rare good fortune in the field of letters. His lectures are eloquent, and not out of place in the chair formerly occupied by Jouffroy and Laromiguière. He is one of the most industrious literary men of the day, having articles in three or four philosophical reviews each month. The works of M. Caro are well known, and some of them, particularly *L'Idée de Dieu et ses Nouveaux Critiques,* which appeared in 1864, are considered very fine.

DEATH OF A LITTERATEUR.

Léon Le Givre, a well-know *homme de lettres,* and a writer upon the *petite presse* of Paris, (the journals sold at one sou,) has just died. He was a fecund writer of feuilletons in the modern style, his last being entitled *Les Quatre Sachets Noirs.* He also wrote many of the "*chroniques*" upon the *petite presse.* He was only twenty-eight years of age, although he had made a name in his line, and had recently gone to take charge of a newspaper at Laon. Away from the boulevards, Le Givre was taken with nostalgia, and wrote to his friends that he could not live long in a small town like Laon. Ennui and absence from Paris were the main causes of his death.

CIRCUMVENTING THE CRUEL PARENTS.

A California paper relates: "Two brothers, living in Green Valley, Sonoma County, named Thomas and Abe Towner, each had a sweetheart dearer to them than all else. It was their heart's desire to consummate a solemn engagement into the more solemn and binding obligations of matrimony. Unfortunately for them both, their lady-loves were under age, and, what was more distressing still, the parents were opposed to the proposed union. It was just here that the romantic job was executed, by which the law of the State was evaded, the parents checkmated, and the loving couples united in the sacred and holy alliance, from which there can be no honorable escape but death or divorce. On Friday of last week a party, consisting of Thomas Towner, of Green Valley; Miss Ida Pitt, of Petaluma; Abe Towner and Eva Higgins, of Sebastopol, with Rev. Abraham Towner, grandsire of the aforesaid Towners, and two sea Captains, set sail from Bodega port, and headed direct for mid ocean. Love piloted the shallop, and the Captains measured the distance. When twelve miles from the shore the oars ceased to splash, and the clergyman arose, and amid the awful grandeur of old Neptune performed the rite that made Thomas Towner and Miss Ida Pitt man and wife, and Abraham Towner and Miss Eva Higgins one. The ceremony performed and an invocation pronounced, the boat headed again toward shore, and the party landed in safety."

PURSUITS OF THE FLORIDIANS.

A recent letter written from Florida says: "At 'Tocoi,' where we connect, or rather wait for St. Augustine's train, we have half an hour for observations. Since the advent of the Yankee, every conceivable device and agency have been employed to decoy him out of his spare shilling, and well may we exclaim how adroitly this has been done.

"What do you keep here?" asks a burly son of New-Hampshire. "Canes, alligators, and oysters," replies Floridan. "Any 'gators this morning?" "Sorry to inform you last one just sold." "Very nice canes. What are they made of?" "Palmetto, Sir." "How many can you make a day?" "Only three, and it is hard work at that." "What do you ask?" "One dollar apiece." "Well, give me five."

Looking around on the banks of white sand that glared in his face, he continued: "What do you live off here in the Summer?" "Fish!" "What in the Winter?" "Yankees!"

A VICTIM OF THE MEASLES.

The measles are visiting the Upton (Mass.) families now, and the latest victim is a pet dog in the family of George Walker. Major was a valuable Newfoundlander, who regularly "took" the disease from the children, having a cough and every symptom that attends this sickness in the human family. They doctored him, and he got along nicely for a few days, but he perversely ran out in the snow, which apparently gave him a chill, the measles struck in, and death closed the scene.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 25, an unusually choice collection of property was offered for sale, and the attendance at the room was large, but few bidders responded to the offerings made, and as a consequence the result of the day's transactions was a failure rather than a success. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors of the estate of Edward Delafield, M. D., deceased, sold the premises No. 53 West Eighteenth street, north side, 160 feet east of Sixth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 92, with a small four-story brick house in front and a brick stable in rear, for $14,300, to Thomas Kelly. The balance of the Delafield property was withdrawn. Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold at public auction, to close estate of George Lovett, deceased, six lots, each 25 by 100, located in Jersey City, and situated, three on Pearl street, north side, and three on Steuben street, south side, (rears adjoining,) 125 feet west of Greene street, at prices ranging from $3,350 to $3,450 per lot, or for a total of $20,300. The entire property was bought by J. M. Gibson. At the other auctions in charge of the same firm the real estate offered was knocked down at nominal figures or withdrawn.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at upset prices the following realty: Two new extra-size brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 18 and 20 East Fifty-seventh street, $90,000 each; two full lots on Tenth avenue, west side, 51.2 feet south of Seventy-seventh street, $5,000 each, and four full lots on East Eighty-eighth street, south side, 62.3 feet east of Madison avenue, $6,250 each. None of the property was sold. The legal sale in charge of the same firm of six lots on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second street, west of Tenth avenue, with buildings thereon, was adjourned to April 2.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee, sold a large double mansion house, with tract of land containing about one and two-third acres, (some thirty-three lots,) located on Washington Heights, and situated on the Fort Washington Ridge road and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, east of Tenth avenue, known as the "Seagrave Estate," for $38,150. The property was sold in sixteen plots, but two of which, Nos. 3 and 4, bought by L. W. Livingston, second mortgagee, were purchased by the Real Estate Trust Company, plaintiff, in the legal action. This sale was made to close out a first mortgage of about $40,000, and a sale of the same property in charge of William Kennelly, to foreclose a second mortgage of $12,000, was also noticed for yesterday. The amount realized at the Stevenson auction being barely enough to cover the claims under that sale, the other auction was not proceeded with. There is a third mortgage on the property of $6,000.

For the real estate billed for sale by George H. Scott, bids as follows were received: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 51.6 by 100, No. 72 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, known as the "Lennox House," $122,000. Four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 425 West Twenty-first street, west of Ninth avenue, $22,500, and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 75 East Sixty-first street, north-west corner of Fourth or Park avenue, $24,000. None of the property was sold, and the house and lot No. 71 East Sixty-first street was not offered.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 19 by 74.10 by 27 by 53, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Third avenue, for $6,508 (including mortgage with interest) to John C. Overhiser, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. Mr. Harnett also sold, under a similar court decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, three lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second street, for $6,000 apiece, to Samuel Cardwell, Jr.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 147 by 27.6 by 135, on Fordham avenue, east side, running through to Franklin avenue, 125 feet south of Spring street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $10,600, the Germania Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action, being the purchaser.

James M. Miller adjourned to April 22 the legal sale of three lots, with improvements, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue.

In the matter of the legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of a Columbia College lease of the house and lot No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, and the similar sale of property on Schuyler street, west of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, the first was adjourned indefinitely, and the second, it was announced, had been settled.

In Wednesday's report of Tuesday's sales it was stated that the three houses and lots, Nos. 33, 35, and 37 Bleecker street, were sold by A. H. Muller & Son for $55,000. Such was not the case, as we have since been informed, the property being knocked down at the sum noted, but no transfer of title effected.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold at auction, in Jersey City, N. J., one three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on Central avenue, south-west corner of Peterson street, for $5,800, and one lot, same size, on Central avenue, adjoining, for $1,200.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only two sales are noticed for to-day, viz:

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by 107.8 by 150 by 98.9, on Carr avenue, east side, 200.4 feet south of John street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of four lots, known as Nos. 44, 45, 46, and 47 on map of Morris Stebbins' property located at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.	
1 four-story brick house, (front,) one brick stable, (rear,) and lot, No. 53 West 18th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 25x92	$14,300
By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	
1 mansion-house and tract of 33 lots, Fort Washington Ridge road, s. s. and 155th st., n. s., e. of 10th av., known as the "Segrave Estate," tract containing 1⅔ acres, total	$38,150
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 117th st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 19x74.10x27x53	$6,508
3 lots, 8th av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 142d st., each 25x100, $6,000 each	$18,000
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 three-story brick house and plot, Fordam av., e. s., extending through to Franklin av., 125 ft. s. of Spring st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, plot 25x147x27.6x135	$10,600
JERSEY CITY, N. J.	
By A. H. Muller & Son.	
3 lots, Pearl st., n. s., and 3 lots, Steuben st., s. s., (rears adjoining,) 125 ft. w. of Greene st., lots each 25x75, aggregate	$20,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 24.

Baxter st., No. 64, 25x54.4; S. Kalisch to J. Elsbach	$16,300
Broome st., s. s., No. 41, 25x100; E. Ohl and M. A. Furchtenicht to G. A. Meier	25,000
Cherry st., s. s., No. 17, 22.9x59.3; J. Meeks, Referee, to T. Mallinson	4,150
13th st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue C, 300x103.3; 14th st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue C, 300x103.3; G. E. Weed to R. Robertson	130,000
14th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x125; C. H. Clark to Florian E. Hansen, ⅓ part	3,000
83d st., n. s., 408 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x102.2; J. Dunning to Emilia Orth and P. H. F. Wiedersum	25,000
83d st., n. s., 428 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x80; J. Dunning to P. H. F. Wiedersum	25,000
155th st., 100 ft. n. s. and 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x130; C. A. Stoddard to Mary P. Stoddard	6,000
158th st., (proposed,) n. e. corner of 12th av. if continued northward; runs e. 75 ft., thence n. 99.11 ft., thence w. 50 ft., thence n. 32.11 ft. to road or public drive, thence n. w., following curves, 185.4 ft. to centre of former 159th st., thence w. 137.8 ft. to private road, thence s., following curves, 230 ft. to 158th st., thence e. 252 ft. to beginning; W. Foster, Jr., to S. F. Knapp	15,000
Same property; S. F. Knapp to Caroline M., wife of W. Foster, Jr.	15,000
College av., w. s., 425 ft. n. of 135th st., 100x125; J. H. Lyon to B. A. Lyon	13,500
Madison av., lot No. 140, map of Central Morrisania, 50x120; Elizabeth A. Shipman to R. G. Collins, ½ part	650
2d av., e. s., 127.8 ft. s. of 74th st., 25.6x100; E. R. Durkee to J. Wick, Jr.	6,700
7th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 132d st., 25x75; A. C. Dayton to D. Tomlinson	6,500
10th av., w. s., 55.5 ft. s. of 57th st., 20x60; F. R. Platt to J. Mann	11,000

LEASES RECORDED.

24th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x½ block; 2 years, per year	$1,500
83d st., n. s., 408 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x102.2; 3 years, per year	1,800
83d st., n. s., 428 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x80; 3 years, per year	2,000
3d av., No. 882, store and five rooms; 5 years, per year	1,800
8th av., No. 322; 3 years, per year	2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT
Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard-wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner, $23,000; easterly house, $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also, No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let. WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

A NEW ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, near Park av., New-York City; with polished doors, mirrors, and hardwood stairs on parlor story; for sale at twenty per cent. reduction to close out. Address, at once, R. STOBO, Post Office Box No. 4,848, New-York.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., and in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet wide; house elegantly finished in hard woods; for sale, with furniture. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs.; a very handsome four-story brown-stone house, built by the owner for his own use; contains all improvements, cabinet trimmed, mirrors, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to D. SCHOONMAKER on the premises, No. 109 East 57th st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI-DENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND dining-room extension; choice location; near 5th av. and Dr. Hall's new church; very cheap; others, all sizes and prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 3 East 30th st., near 5th av., 22x119; in good order; terms easy. Can be seen from 11 to 4.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale cheap. Apply to B. C. THORNAL, on the premises, No. 69 East 53d st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the
BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS,
situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN GREENS FARMS, TOWN OF WEST-port, Conn., near Long Island Sound, and within a few minutes' walk of Railroad Station and Post Office, a farm of thirteen acres of good land, with house and other buildings thereon; also a variety of excellent fruit; near to church, schools, &c.; a fine trout stream on the premises. For further information, apply on the premises, or address JOHN ELLWOOD, Southport, Conn.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story
By WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c.,
will be printed in the
SUNDAY EDITION OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
ON
SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County.—Dwelling house and barn with about one acre of ground in the village of Hyde Park; the house contains thirteen rooms, and the grounds are laid out with garden and choice fruit trees; fine well of water on the premises; price $6,000. Apply to
H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, a nice country house; good stable; near my residence, where we have no chills and fever, nor mosquitos; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—FUR-nished and unfurnished, at reduced prices. For lists apply to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

A WATER POWER, 25 FEET FALL.—SAW mill and job shop; house, garden, and fruit; price $4,500. Address G. B. KEELER, Port Chester, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. L. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF HENRY R. REMSEN, DECEASED.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
ON EAST BROADWAY, WATER, MONROE, RUTGERS, HENRY, CHERRY, MARKET, AND EAST 12TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST BROADWAY.—The three lots, Nos. 11, 13, and 15 East Broadway, and Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine st., being the south-west corner of East Broadway and Catharine st., ground occupied by the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Also, lot No. 18 Catharine st.

WATER STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 584 and 586 Water st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts.

MONROE STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 67 and 86 Monroe st., near Pike st.

HENRY STREET.—House and lot No. 126 Henry st., between Rutgers and Pike sts.

RUTGERS STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 24 and 26 Rutgers st., between Henry and Madison sts.

CHERRY STREET.—The lot No. 164 Cherry st., north-west corner of Market st.

EAST TWELFTH STREET.—The house, brick stable, and lot No. 37 East 12th st., between Broadway and University place.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Book-maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
Next SUNDAY'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
Written expressly for its columns.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—TO-MORROW, (SAT-urday,) March 27, Alfred Wild's elegant country-seat at Rhinebeck, to be sold at the Court-house, Poughkeepsie, at 1 P. M. No adjournment. Take 8 A. M. or 10:30 train from Forty-second Street Depot. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee. R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.
NOTICE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record;* copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

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TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE ELEGANT three-story and basement brick dwelling-house No. 8 Centre st., containing eleven rooms, with all modern improvements; a very handsome private residence, situate in the most desirable part of the city, and within three minutes' walk of the Centre Street Railroad Depot. Will be rented for a term of years, if desired. Inquire of CHARLES BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 757 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MIN-utes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED,
A number of
HOUSES.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—(THIS VICINITY SPECIAL-ty.)—Fully furnished and unfurnished residences for rent, season or year; excellent neighborhoods; some decided bargains for sale, terms suitable. Full particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., or Orange Office, opposite principal depot.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE MODERN BROWN-stone house, No. 15 East 42d st., elegantly furnished throughout; replete with every improvement and convenience; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For permit, inquire of PETER BRUNER, 75 and 77 King st.

TO LEASE—NEAR DR. HALL'S NEW CHURCH, the new and elegant cabinet finish, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 22 East 58th st., reasonably to a good tenant; possession. Seen by permits only from LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses: reduced rents!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESI-dences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease; also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHIL-dren—a furnished French flat in East 13th st.; ten rooms; very desirable. Address Room No. 6, No. 132 Pearl st., with full name.

TO RENT—NO. 169 EAST 82D ST., NEAR LEX-ington av.: high-stoop brown-stone twenty-foot house, with extra lot, $1,200.
J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

TO RENT—NO. 295 5TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.— Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house.
J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, THREE HANDSOME, adjoining, new four-story high-stoop, brown-stone houses. Apply on the premises, No. 143 East 37th st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST.— to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO RENT—17TH ST., STUYVESANT SQUARE, three-story, high-stoop, brown stone. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE No. 125 East 31st st.; can be seen after 2 P. M.; rent, $110 per month.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO CROCKERY, CUT-lery, or bed linen: to a private family, No. 150 West 16th st. Inquire at No. 230 7th av.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT
Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
The best story of the season.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

TO LET.

The store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, next door.

Buildings No. 46 Hudson st. and No. 45 Thomas st. Ten years' lease.

Store, dwelling, and stables, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order. Rent, $800 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

OFFICES TO LET.—FINE, WELL-LIGHT-ED OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS OR OTHERS. APPLY TO HOFLER, ON THE PREMISES, NO. 27 PARK PLACE, CORNER CHURCH ST.

TO LET—ENTIRE BASEMENT, AND OFFICES IN second story, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall st.; in third and fourth stories, No. 18 Wall st.; entire basement and offices in third and fourth stories, No. 3 Nassau st.; entire first floor and offices in second story, No. 63 Wall st.; offices in second, third, and fourth stories, No. 149 Broadway.
Apply to
W. I. PAULDING,
No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent,* No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

WALL ST. OFFICES
TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LET—STORE NO. 373 CANAL, NEXT TO COR-ner Laurens. Inquire F. H. M. NEWCOMBE, No. 525 Broadway, also No. 373 Washington, near Beach, for storage. Inquire WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS. Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—NINE THOUSAND (9,000) SQUARE FEET of steam-heated room, with steam power; will be let as a whole or divided; in buildings Nos. 323 Pearl and 80 Cliff sts. VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 323 Pearl st., adjoining Harper Bros.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also, third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

OFFICES TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building No. 50 Wall st. Apply to the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FULL-SIZED HOUSE WANTED FOR AN immediate cash buyer, price not to exceed $35,000; location south of 57th st., 4th and 6th avs.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE BELOW 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 7th avs. Address, stating location, size, and terms, HOUSE, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story
By WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c.,
will be printed in the
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ON
SUNDAY NEXT.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
New-York.

DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.
RECEPTIONS DANSANTE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JONATHAN MEYERS and GEORGE B. COSGROVE, partners, doing business under the firm name of MEYERS & COSGROVE, of Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J., have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated March 1, 1875. BENJAMIN Z. POST.
mh19-law3wF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHILADELPHIA COMMISSION MER-chant with a good trade would like to open a few new accounts with manufacturers or importers of ladies' ties, white goods or notions. Address COMMISSION, care of H. L., No. 30 South 4th st., second floor, Philadelphia.

$4.500.—A PARTY ABOUT LEAVING THE City will dispose of a light manufacturing business, established twenty years, at the cost of stock and tools. Address PUMPS, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REM-edy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

PROPOSALS.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK
BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
NEW-YORK March 18, 1875.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks, house-workers; German, English, and all kinds, for City or country, at reduced wages; also male help, and Chinamen for all work. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHARGE WANTED OF THE HOUSE OF A gentleman going abroad or to the country, or of some other unoccupied building; best references; no compensation desired. Address W. H. BAYARD, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young Protestant girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY experienced and competent girl, a permanent place either as chamber-maid and to assist in washing, or sewing, or take care of children and sew; has first-class reference of six years from last place. Apply or address to B. M. M., No. 109 West 34th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 214 West 19th st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.— By a respectable young woman; is a good family cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest, neat, obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT COOK; IS neat, capable, and highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small family; no objection to the country. Call from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. at No. 307 East 24th st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; country preferred. Call at No. 511 West 43d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A RELIABLE PROTEST-ant woman as competent dress-maker or seamstress by the day or week in a private family; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on several sewing-machines; City references. Address A. H., No. 10 West 18th st.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH first-class help. Capable girls may call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMER-ican Protestant woman, who is a thorough house-keeper; understands marketing, management of help, and is a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful in a good home; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK in a small family; no objection to the country or the City; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 456 4th av., for two days only. C. O'Brien.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will be useful in a family; good home and moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work; good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 121 West 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (Protestant;) capable of all fineries; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WET NURSE; has good reference; baby one month old. Call at No. 415 East 10th st., Room No. 10.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as nurse. Call for two days at No. 155 West 24th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAM-stress; understands all kinds of family sewing by machine and hand; babies' robes, ladies' and children's dresses; wishes a few more engagements by the day or week in families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address Seamstress, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work, or wait on a lady; good references. Call for two days at No. 247 West 31st st., basement door.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do, at her own house; understands all kinds fluting; or go out by the day. Call at No. 134 West 20th st., front basement.

MALES.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story
By WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c.,
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ON
SUNDAY NEXT.

BOOK-KEEPER—FROM JULY 1; CAN GIVE good references; good writer and accountant. Address Book-keeper, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROT-estant Englishman, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; no objection to country. Can be seen at No. 410 East 23d st., or address J. W., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROT-estant; wife first-class butter-maker and good laundress; two children; would like to have the washing in cottage. Call or address 52 East 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WHO LATELY gave up his horses and carriages, for his coachman, a young unmarried Protestant; first-class man; understands his business well; sober and careful; can highly recommend him in all respects. Address D., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; is a trusty, worthy man; lived in his last place seven years, and can produce ten years' of the best testimonials from the old country. Address E. B., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, (SINGLE,) WITH good references; is a good vegetable and plain flower gardener; is strong, willing, and of good conduct; takes good care of horses; is a splendid driver. Call at M. Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER. —By a married man (English) without incumbrance; will milk, and take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer for capability and trustworthiness; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; UN-derstands the business thoroughly; is willing to be useful; is strictly temperate; a careful driver; has good reference from last employer. Address J. U. Smith, No. 202 East 42d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECT-able man; clean and neat; understands the care of very fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; best references. Call on or address, for two days, W. K., No. 554 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUST-worthy man as coachman and gardener; he is a good milker; understands the care of stock; has good reference from last place. Address W. M., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF long experience in this and the old country, and can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; is a first-class City driver; good reference. Call or address R. N., 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

FARMER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FARMER; can take care of horses and understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Call or address at No. 417 3d av., third floor, rear.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-houses, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—(APRIL 1) BY A MARRIED MAN, small family; understands the management of graperies, peach-houses, and greenhouses, the improvement of a place, or laying out a new one; good reference as to character and ability. Address B. C., Passaic, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO IS THOROUGH-ly acquainted with his business in all its branches; is a good propagator and grape grower, both hot and cold; can give satisfaction to any employer as to capability; can be highly recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE SWEDE, SPEAKING English; able to take charge of hot and green houses, flowers, vegetables, graperies, and everything in first-class place; gives best of references for several years. Call at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no family; is a good vegetable and flower grower; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, and the care of stock; good reference; wife is a good laundress. Address J. B., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDER-stands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; would take care of horse if required; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDER-stands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables, and all the requirements of the situation; best of reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTEST-ant; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER, &c.—AS VEGETABLE GARDENER and coachman; sober, willing, and obliging; can milk; best references; country preferred. Address W. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, FOR THE 1ST of April; understands all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply for one week, by letter, to Alexander Stewart, Box No. 64, Montclair, N. J.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

TILTON'S FAMILIAR RELATIONS WITH THE WOODHULLS.

Continued from Fourth Page.

witness a sheet of legal cap paper.] A.—I didn't notice what kind of paper it was, at all.

Q.—Writing paper? A.—It must have been writing paper.

Q.—He read it out aloud? A.—He read it so that they could understand him; I could not understand what he read.

Q.—Couldn't you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Couldn't you hear what he read? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could you not hear what he read of it? A.—I could hear him read, but I could not understand what he read.

Q.—Where were you when he was reading? A.—I was backwards and forewards attending to my work.

Q.—You sometimes sat still? A.—I sat still sometimes.

Q.—When you sat still could you hear what he read? A.—I was not paying attention.

Q.—Could you hear what he read? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir; I could not.

Q.—Not a word? A.—Well, I probably could one or two words, but that wouldn't do much good.

HE CANNOT STATE WHAT HE HEARD.

Q.—Give us those two words? A.—Oh no, Sir; I can't do it, because that didn't have commencement or end.

Q.—You can give us the commencement and end of what you heard? A.—No, Sir; I could not; there would be no sentence to that.

Q.—You could hear some things that they said? A.—I could hear some things that they said.

Q.—You heard them talk about the Beecher article? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You heard Tilton say he had an article he wanted them to publish? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then he commenced reading it? A.—They talked about it, then they read it over.

Q.—Didn't he read it as loud as he talked? A.—Oh, no, Sir; I don't know as he did. I don't think he did.

Q.—It was read in a low voice, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So you could not hear? A.—I don't know as they cared particularly about my hearing of it.

Q.—How long did you stand up in one place when you heard him read that article? A.—I was backwards and forwards; I don't know how long I stayed in any one place.

Q.—You cannot tell us a word that you heard? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Could you tell us how many sheets of paper he had in his hand? A.—No, Sir; sometimes he wrote, you know, for their paper, I don't know anything about that.

Q.—I don't care anything about his writing for that paper. I am talking of that day when he was reading the article to them—how many sheets or half-sheets did he appear to read from? A.—I didn't notice.

Q.—He read something about the Beecher article, didn't he? A.—He was reading the Beecher article; I never heard him read it, to say what it was; I could not tell what article it was.

Q.—Didn't you hear enough of it to know what it was about? A.—I didn't know what proofs there were.

Q.—Were they proofs? A.—Well, proofs, surely they were proofs.

Q.—He was reading from proofs? A.—They were proofs that he was reading.

Q.—Proofs he was reading? A.—Certainly they were.

Q.—Then it was not foolscap paper like that? [Exhibiting a sheet of legal cap paper.] A.—I don't know, Sir; I could not tell.

Q.—Was it written or printed? A.—They had printed ones there, and they had written ones, too.

Q.—What did he read from—print or manuscript? A.—I don't know, Sir; I couldn't tell you.

Q.—You could not tell? A.—No, Sir. I didn't take particular notice, because they had a whole lot of papers all over by them.

Q.—What kind of papers? A.—They had their proofs for their weekly paper.

Q.—Proofs for their weekly paper? A.—Yes; to make up the weekly paper.

Q.—Proofs for the weekly paper? A.—They were getting up what they had, anyway.

Q.—What? A.—They were getting up what they had.

Q.—Who brought this paper there that Mr. Tilton read? A.—He might have brought it himself.

Q.—Do you know who brought it? A.—No, Sir, I don't know who fetched it.

Q.—What did Col. Blood say when he heard that read? A.—He was not there; he was not with them when it was first read; then Mrs. Woodhull got him, and he went there and sat down.

Q.—Did he hear it read? A.—Yes, I have no doubt he heard it read.

Q.—Do you know whether he heard it read? A.—I don't remember, whether he was sitting there present when it was read or not; I don't remember.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton, when he read, read from the proofs? A.—No, he was reading the proof that he had.

READING FROM PROOFS.

Q.—Was he reading from proofs when he did read? A.—He was readieg proofs that they had there.

Q.—He was reading proofs that they had there? A.—I don't know who fetched them, or nothing at all about it.

Q.—My question, James, is this: Was he reading proofs? A.—He was reading proofs, Sir.

Q.—Very well; now we understand that. Now, what do you mean by "proofs"? A.—Why, proofs for the newspaper.

Q.—In what shape are they? A.—Well, large paper, like an editor would have.

Q.—I want you to explain to the jury. Do you mean proofs written or in print? A.—They had printed proofs, and they had writing.

Q.—Now, James, if you please, I don't care anything about writing. Were the proofs that you speak of in print? A.—I don't know whether they were in print or written.

Q.—Then there are written proofs, are there? A.—I don't know—I don't know whether he was reading written proofs; but it was proof.

Q.—I am not talking about what he read. Do you understand that "proofs" may be either in print or in writing? A.—That is what I am trying to explain.

WHAT HE MEANS BY "PROOFS."

Q.—Try again. Do you understand that "proofs" are in writing or in print? A.—I have told you that I don't know what he was reading, whether it was print or writing.

Q.—James, I am not asking you what he was reading. I am asking you about "proofs," what you understand to be "proofs." Do you understand that "proofs" are in writing or in print? A.—Well, Sir, I answered your question as far as I can.

Q.—I want your understanding about it. A.—Well, I have told you just all I can tell you.

JAMES IS PUZZLED ABOUT THE PROOFS.

Q.—Oh, no; you have not told me. Excuse me, you have not told me. A.—You are excusable, Sir; I hope you will excuse me. [Laughter.]

Q.—I will if you answer me. A.—Well, I don't know what your meaning is, you ask me so many times.

Q.—Well, you speak of "proofs"—you have seen "proofs?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You think you know what proofs are, don't you? A.—I suppose I know what proofs are.

MR. FULLERTON MEETS AN OBSTACLE.

Q.—Now, tell me what you suppose they are, in print or in writing? A.—Well, Sir, I have answered your question probably as far as I need to.

Q.—Well, I want you to go a little further? A.—No, Sir; I think it is taking up too much time. [General and continued laughter.]

Q.—James, it won't take you long to answer that question. A.—Then you will probably have a thousand such other questions. [Laughter.]

Q.—Then you will have to answer a thousand other questions. A.—No, Sir. [Continued merriment.]

Q.—Now, I will promise you not to ask you another question about "proofs" if you will tell me whether you understand a proof to be in writing or in print? A.—Well, Sir, I think I am just about through with that matter. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—I shall have to ask a little of your Honor's help.

JUDGE NEILSON FINDS A FRIEND.

The Court—Well, he has come to my assistance in respect of the waste of time.

Mr. Fullerton—My waste of time?

The Court—Not that; but waste of time generally. He is the first gentleman who has helped me, I believe. [To the witness.] Now, he wants to know whether the "proofs" you speak of means printed paper or written paper, or both?

Witness—I told him that I don't know whether it was printed or written.

The Court—That is you told him. You didn't know whether the papers they were reading were written or printed? A.—No, Sir.

The Court—That is not what he asks you. You spoke of proofs. Now, do you understand that to mean something that is printed, or may it be something that is written? A.—Well, "proofs," I suppose they would say it was printed.

The Court—Well, that is what the counsel want to know.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what you understand it to be, is it? Is that so? A.—That is what we call them.

Q.—How? A.—That is, so far as I infer.

Q.—That is as far as you know, is it? Is that your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Speak up. A.—I says that according to, I suppose, the rule of printing, the "proofs" are manuscripts struck out in print.

The Court—Struck off in print type?

Mr. Beach—Struck out.

Q.—Struck out, eh? A.—In print; I don't know whether he was reading that or reading something else.

Q.—You saw what he held in his hand, did you? A.—No, Sir; I saw him have a paper in his hand.

Q.—You don't know whether that paper was printed or in writing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You cannot tell us one word that he uttered while he was reading it? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Now, a little louder? A.—I cannot, Sir.

Q.—Before he commenced reading it what did he say? A.—He was there talking to the ladies.

A GOOD THING FOR "VICKY."

Q.—What did he say? What did he say? A.—He says: "Vicky, I have got something here for you," he says; "one of the best things that you ever done."

Q.—Well, go on. A.—He and they had a talk together.

Q.—No, what did she say? Did she make any reply? A.—O, yes; she made a reply.

Q.—What she say? A.—Well, so many things I couldn't explain. It is no use for me to go on to explain.

Q.—Can you remember what she said in reply? A.—She talks very fast you know; she says a good many things.

Q.—Do you remember any thing she said in reply? A.—Oh, yes; I remember.

Mr. Shearman—A little louder.

Q.—What did she say? A.—I think she says—I know, as I now recollect, "Let's see it."

Q.—And what did Theodore Tilton say? A.—They all sat there a while talking; then they went and sat down on the sofa.

Q.—Was there nothing more said before they sat down? A.—Yes; they stood there at close interview together, talking.

Q.—After Mrs. Woodhull said "Let's see it," who next spoke? A.—Miss Claflin came up.

Q.—What did she say? A.—They all went and sat down.

Q.—Didn't she say something before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did she say? A.—I can't remember what she said.

Q.—Can you remember anything else that they said before they sat down on the sofa? A.—There was some little interview; I could not exactly say all that.

Q.—What day was this—Monday or Tuesday? A.—That was Monday, the first interview.

Q.—How long did they remain on the sofa? A.—Quite a while, quite a good while.

Q.—Half an hour or more? A.—Well, half an hour; may be more; may be three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Did you hear her talk while they were on the sofa? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did they say? A.—They were talking about—

Q.—What did they say? Do not tell me what they were talking about. A.—Well, as I told before, they were talking about—

Q.—No; tell me what they said. Who spoke? What did he say or she say? A.—Mr. Tilton said. "Vicky, I want you to publish this."

Q.—What did she say? A.—That was the introductory conversation, as far as I could learn; he told her he could not do it; says he, "I wouldn't dare do it; I'm a man, you're a woman; I can't do it, you can do it; they won't do anything to you, but they will crush me."

Q.—Was that after they sat down on the sofa? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then what did Mrs. Woodhull reply? A.—I don't know what she said.

COL. BLOOD WOULD NOT TOUCH IT.

Q.—What did Col. Blood say? A.—Then she got Col. Blood; I don't know what their interview was at that moment; then he came and sat down there too; then they all talked there; I saw Col. Blood take his hand through his hair that way, [illustrating] and say, "I won't have anything to do with it; you can do what you are a mind to; I won't touch it; I know you will all get in trouble;" Mrs. Woodhull says that time, "Oh, no; Theodore knows; he knows all about it; he knows just exactly what it is, and how to do; now, you just go right ahead," she says, "and do as I tell you to do." So the conversation prevailed there.

Q.—Is that all you remember? A.—Sir?

Q.—Is that all you remember? A.—They went in the back office after that.

Q.—Shut the door after them? A.—Went in and shut the door.

Q.—Did you go in there? A.—I went in there.

Q.—How long after they went in? A.—I could not remember, Sir.

Q.—Pretty soon after? A.—It might have been an hour.

A Juror—Speak up.

Mr. Shearman—Speak a little louder.

A.—I say it might have been an hour.

Q.—When you went in there what were they doing? A.—They were talking about this same Beecher article.

Q.—What did you hear after you went in? A.—I heard them talking to Col. Blood about it, prevailing on Col. Blood to take it in hand and publish it.

Q.—What did they say to him? A.—Col. Blood was saying "no, he wouldn't."

Q.—What did they say to Col. Blood? A.—They told him to do it—that it would be the making of them; Mrs. Woodhull says, "Beecher's congregation will pay $100,000."

Q.—For what? A.—For publishing—

Q.—For publishing it? A.—No, not for publishing it; but, if they published it, they would pay $100,000 to take it out; "it is a rich congregation, and they wouldn't have it come out any way in the world."

Q.—Who said that? A.—Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Who made a reply to that? A.—Tennie.

Q.—What did Tennie say? A.—She came up, and Col. Blood says, "I won't have anything to do with it."

Q.—Then who else spoke? A.—Then Mr. Tilton took Col. Blood by the side of the window, as I told you before, near the gas, and they talked there at the window.

Q.—Yes. Did you overhear anything that was said there? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you hear said there? A.—I heard him telling Col. Blood about publishing—

Q.—What did he say? A.—Mr. Tilton told Col. Blood he would just take that thing, he says, and publish it; it will be the making of you. Col. Blood shook his head; "No, I don't see it."

Q.—Then what took place?

Mr. Shearman—Louder, Mr. Woodley.

The Witness—After that interview I went on about my errand—done what I had to do.

Q.—That was on Monday? A.—That was on Monday.

Q.—The interview that you gave me before dinner was on Tuesday. A.—I gave you before dinner?

Q.—Before lunch; yes, before the recess.

Mr. Shearman—Before we went out.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, never mind.

Q.—Well, you know we took a little recess here? A.—Yes, we have taken a little recess.

Q.—Now, before we went out, you told me what took place on Tuesday, the last interview, did you not? A.—Yes, I told you. You are done with that now, ain't you, Sir? [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, pretty near. I wanted to see how near they were alike. Both days it was about the same thing? A.—About the same thing the next day.

Q.—Went in the back room the same way? A.—In the same way next day.

Q.—Mr. Tilton called Blood out under the gas-light—gas-fixtures? There was no gas-light there; gas-fixtures.

Q.—Told him the same thing there he told him on Monday? A.—They were there talking together on the same subject, as far as I learned.

Q.—Did they have a conversation of the same character on any other day? A.—I never saw Mr. Tilton after Tuesday, to my memory, after Tuesday night; I have not seen him since; not for some time; I don't know as I saw him the whole year; I might have done that.

Q.—You didn't see Tilton after the second conversation, which was on Tuesday, for a long time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not again that same year, you think? A.—I don't know as I saw him the same year.

Q.—Can you tell now how long that conversation was before the publication of the scandal? A.—Well, Sir, I could not tell to save my life. I have no date nor no time. I have never committed it to memory at all. I could not tell you anything about it.

Q.—You recollect it was before the scandal was published? A.—It was some time before the scandal was published.

Q.—You recollect the publication of the scandal, don't you? A.—Yes, I recollect the publication of the scandal; but the scandal was out before I came out. I had been sick two or three weeks—probably more than that. The paper was published and came out on Thursday.

Q.—Before you got out? A.—Yes, I think it was out Thursday; it was out, I know, before I came out, Friday.

Y.—Do you know how long you had been sick at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—About how long? A.—It might have been three weeks or more.

Q.—Well, how long before you were taken sick, was it that this conversation was had in the office, that you have related? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Was it just before you were taken sick? A.—I don't remember whether it was just before, or not.

Q.—Was it a month before? A.—I hardly think—it might have been; I wouldn't say—I wouldn't dare to say.

Q.—You wouldn't give us any idea of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you hear anything about the Beecher article prior to these two conversations? A.—Nothing about it, Sir.

Q.—Never heard anything from anybody on the subject? A.—No one on the subject at all, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No one on the subject at all, Sir, except these two days—the Monday and Tuesday I name.

Q.—When did Mrs. Woodhull leave Thirty-eighth street? A.—She left Thirty-eighth street, I think, if my memory serves me right in '72—1872.

Q.—What time of the year? A.—I don't know what time of the year it was, but I think it was May.

Q.—Before May of 1872? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was, but I would not be certain.

Q.—Where did she move to? A.—She moved to Twenty-third street.

Q.—How long did she live in Twenty-third street? A.—I don't know how long they lived there; they moved from there to Irving place.

Q.—Can't you tell what time they lived in Irving place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell more or less within a year? A.—No, Sir, I can't.

Q.—Can't you tell more or less within a year? A.—Not within a year.

Q.—Do you know what season of the year she moved from Twenty-third street to Irving place? A.—No, Sir; I can't remember at all.

Q.—Were you boarding with them at the time? A.—I would go up sometimes in the night and stay all night; my home was over in Brooklyn.

HE SAW TILTON AT THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RESIDENCE AND AT IRVING PLACE.

Q.—Now, you say you saw Theodore Tilton in Twenty-third street, did you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what year did they live in Twenty-third street? A.—1872.

Q.—I understood you to say you saw Theodore Tilton in Twenty-third street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him there more than once? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—You swear positively as to that? A.—I have seen him there half a dozen times.

Q.—You will swear positively you saw him more than once? A.—Oh! yes.

Q.—You have no doubt on that subject at all? A.—No doubt at all, Sir.

Q.—And then you saw him in Irving place afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him there frequently? A.—Not more than once.

Q.—Not more than once? A.—Not to my memory; I don't think I saw him oftener.

Q.—What time did they leave Irving place? A.—I can't tell what time; I think they left Irving place at the time of their arrest; I think so, but I don't know; I did not go there any more after.

Q.—Well, you went to Irving place? A.—Not after I was arrested.

Q.—But up to the time of arrest you went back and forth? A.—I did not go there in some time; I was sick and did not go there.

Q.—But up to the time of being sick you went up to Irving place? A.—I went up there in the day.

Q.—How? A.—I went up there in the day; I did not go there often; I don't recollect staying there.

Q.—Well, you are not answering what I asked—were you in the habit up to the time of being taken sick of going up, as you were in the habit of going to Twenty-third street? A.—Not so much as I did.

Q.—But you did go up? A.—Oh, yes; but did not stay all night.

Q.—Did you go up there frequently? A.—I don't know how many times I was there.

Q.—Never stayed there all night? A.—At Irving place?

Q.—Yes? A.—Certainly. I understood you knew that I stayed there all night.

Q.—How frequently? A.—I think half a dozen times, if I did that.

Q.—Where did you see Mr. Tilton in Irving place? A.—I saw him there at that house.

Q.—What part of the house? A.—Up stairs.

Q.—Up stairs? A.—Yes; up stairs.

Q.—What time? A.—I don't remember; I don't know the room well enough to remember.

Q.—Front or back room? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you let him in? A.—No, Sir; I did not let him in.

Q.—How? A.—I did not let him in. I did not know he was there until they called me to go out to get supper or something that I went out after between 12 and 11 o'clock, or between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Q.—What time did you see him there in the night? A.—I don't remember what time it was.

Q.—How long was it before the publication of the scandal? A.—Well, it might have been some time before that; that was the same time I saw him there; that was the Monday evening they were talking over the matter.

Q.—That was the same evening? A.—That was the same evening, because Col. Blood went off after 10 and did not come back, and I had to go up to the house—I had to stop at the printing office and get the proofs and take them up to the house.

Q.—Did you get the proofs? A.—I got what were ready.

Q.—And where did you take them? A.—I took some from the office, what they had ready, and took them up to Irving place.

Q.—That was on Monday evening? A.—Monday evening.

Q.—And that Monday evening you are sure you saw Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And so are able to fix the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure it was Monday you saw him there. A.—I am sure it was Monday night.

Q.—Who was with him when you saw him at Irving place? A.—Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin.

Q.—Who else? A.—I don't know any one else was present.

Q.—In the room together? A.—In the room together.

Q.—Talking? A.—Talking and reading.

Q.—Reading what? A.—Why, they were reading the manuscript and proof from the printing office or whatever they had.

Q.—When you got there? A.—When I got there I went up stairs.

Q.—When you went up stairs they were reading the proof and manuscript? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How—they were reading the proof and manuscript? A.—They had a lot of them.

Q.—Did you hear anything said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear anything read? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you remember one word that was said when you were there? A.—They were more "seriously" than usual that evening.

Q.—More seriously? A.—Yes, Sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is that the reason you could not remember? A.—I was not thinking about that; I was thinking of going to sleep.

HIS INTRODUCTION TO TILTON.

Q.—You were introduced to Mr. Tilton at that time? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—And what was it that Mrs. Woodhull said to you when she introduced you to him? A.—She said that was Mr. Theodore Tilton. I don't remember whether she said he was the editor then at the present time of the Brooklyn *Union* or had been editor of the Brooklyn *Union*; from that I looked more particularly at him than any one else.

Q.—You had great respect for editors? A.—Some of them; I had for Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Now, you remember the Steinway Hall lecture do you? A.—I remember a little something about it; I think I conveyed a note over inviting Mr. Beecher to preside just before the lecture took place.

Q.—Where did you deliver it? A.—At Mr. Beecher's house, as far as I can recollect, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the year? A.—I have no notice particularly of it, but I think it was in 1871.

Mr. Porter—A little louder.

Witness (continuing)—I think I don't remember just the year it was.

Q.—Don't you remember? A.—I don't remember the year at all.

Q.—Do you remember the year now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the year when it was? A.—I don't remember the year.

Q.—What season of the year was it? A.—It was in the Fall.

Q.—In the Fall? A.—I think it was in the Fall.

Q.—Was it in the same Fall when you heard this conversation in Woodhull & Claflin's office about the Beecher article? A.—I don't know, Sir; I don't think it was; I think it was in 1871, if my memory serves me right.

Q.—Was it before or after the conversation in the office of Woodhull & Claflin? A.—It was before.

Q.—It was before? A.—I think so.

Mr. Fullerton—Speak a little louder.

Witness—I "says" I think it was.

Q.—The year before it was? A.—I think it was the year before; if I had been like you I should have taken a note of it, and then I should have known, but I have never taken a note of it, and never knew about it.

Q.—And is it for that reason you can't tell the year the lecture was delivered? A.—That is the year—I never thought anything about it.

Q.—Could the lecture have been as late as 1873? A.—No, Sir, it could not have been as late as that, I am sure.

Q.—Was it as late as 1872? A.—I don't remember, Sir, what it was—what year it was in.

WHEN HE SAW THEM SITTING UPON THE SOFA.

Q.—When was it that you first saw these woman sitting upon the sofa with Mr. Tilton between them? A.—In between them several times; it would not be any use to ask because it was so many times.

Q.—So many times it was very common? A.—I thought it was very natural to be attentive to the two ladies.

Q.—Who were in the office at the time you saw them? A.—Well, Sir, there were several persons, and sometimes no one; Col. Blood used to be there.

Q.—Col. Blood was in there sometimes? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—The office was a public office? A.—A public office.

Q.—A great many come in and go out? A.—Yes; a great many people were coming in and out, and that is the reason, I think, I have no recollection.

Q.—When people were coming in and out did they not sit in the office all the time? A.—Oh, yes; a great many persons passed in and out.

Q.—Did you know what they were talking about when Mr. Tilton sat there between them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He was sitting there between them, and he was right before the public? A.—Oh, yes.

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—Which room was the sofa in?

Q.—Which room was the sofa in? A.—There was a long sofa in the middle room there.

Q.—Is that the sofa which Mr. Tilton and these ladies sat upon that you spoke of? A.—That was the sofa they sat upon sometimes, and sometimes on the sofa in the back office.

Q.—How? A.—There was a sofa in the back office, too.

Q.—Which was the one they were sitting on as you have described? A.—Which do you mean?

Q.—When they sat down and finished their conversation? A.—Well, they had so many conversations I can't tell.

Q.—The conversation which you described? A.—I thought you were through with that interview.

Q.—Well, we will get back to it again. A.—Well, you have got two or three things mixed up together. [Laughter.]

Q.—Try and unmix them. You have described two women and Mr. Tilton sitting on the sofa engaged in conversation in which they spoke of the Woodhull article? A.—Yes, Sir; I thought you was through with that long ago.

Q.—Where was that sofa, in the middle room or in the back room? A.—It was in the middle office.

Q.—Did you say there was one also in the back office? A.—I say there was one in the back office.

Q.—My question is— A. But that sofa was in the middle office, where I told you the interview was.

Q.—When they sat upon it? A.—Whenever they were sitting.

Q.—That was in the middle office? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE EVIDENCE HE GAVE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Q.—Very well. Now were you a witness in the United States Court? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Gave evidence there, did you? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Woodhull was on trial there, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For sending improper matter through the mail? A.—Yes, Sir; that was what they said.

Q.—How? A.—That was what they said.

Q.—You were examined at length, were you? A.—Sir?

Q.—You were examined at considerable length, were you not? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir; it was the first time I was in any court in my life; I was twenty-seven years old before I ever was in a court.

Q.—When did you first tell any one what you knew about this case? A.—That was the first time; I don't want to speak of it; I was not thinking of it when they asked me; I was arrested then; they arrested me at the Post Office and took me to the District Attorney's; I did not know who they were; they questioned me about it; I said I thought Mr. Tilton wrote it; that was my opinion of it; I was not thinking about it at that time.

Q.—Did you not say you knew Mr. Tilton wrote it? A.—No, Sir; because Mr. Tilton was frequently writing there—writing there a great deal; but I do not know anything about that.

Q.—Did you not tell the District Attorney or one of his assistants that Mr. Tilton wrote the Beecher article? A.—No, Sir; I did not tell him that; I told him—I told him that was my opinion that he wrote it; I did not believe Col. Blood wrote it at all.

Q.—Did you say any more than you believed that Mr. Tilton wrote it? A.—No; that is my recollection, Sir.

Q.—Did you not tell them that Mr. Tilton wrote it, and that you heard him read it to them? A.—No, Sir; they did not question me as close as that.

Q.—Did you not tell the District Attorney or one of his assistants that you heard Mr. Tilton reading the article in regard to Mr. Beecher? A.—I told him that I heard him reading some proof and manuscript in regard to it, and I told him that I thought he wrote it; that was my opinion.

Mr. Fullerton—Now pay particular attention to my question, so that you will be able to answer it. Did not you tell the District Attorney, or one of his assistants, that Mr. Tilton wrote that article, because you heard him read it to Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin? A.—No, Sir; I didn't say that he did write it, because I didn't know whether he wrote it or not, because a person can write and write as much as he pleases and I not know nothing about it, for I couldn't tell what they were writing.

Q.—Now, understand me, James. I am not asking you whether he wrote it or not. I am asking whether you didn't state to the District Attorney, or one of his assistants, that Mr. Tilton wrote it, because you heard him read it to Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin? A.—No, Sir; I did not tell him those words at all.

Mr. Beach—In substance that.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you tell him in substance that?

A.—No, Sir; I told him that it was my opinion that he did write it.

Q.—Didn't you add that you heard him read it? A.—Yes, Sir; I said I heard him reading, but I didn't say whether that was the article that he was reading or not, because I couldn't tell.

Q.—Didn't you say what you meant to have them understand as implying or meaning that Mr. Tilton wrote the article because you heard him read it? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't they ask you this question: "Did you hear Theodore Tilton read this article on Mr. Beecher?" Did they ask you that question? A.—I think probably they did—I think.

Q.—And didn't you answer that you were present and heard him read the article? A.—I think I told them I heard him reading something and saw him reading, but what it was I didn't know.

Q.—Did you tell them anything else about that article in connection with Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you tell them you carried the proofs of that article? A.—I said I carried the proofs from Woodhull & Claflin's—and Mr. Tilton was present—up to the printing office; but whether they saw the proofs at that time I didn't know.

Q.—Didn't you tell them that you carried the proofs of this article up and delivered them to Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You didn't? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir; I think not, Sir; I don't remember anything about it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I understand this inquiry to be about his statement to the District Attorney.

Mr. Fullerton—The District Attorney or his assistant.

Q.—Now, when you came into court to give your evidence, were you asked anything about the Beecher article? A.—I think I was, Sir.

Q.—And what did you testify after their inquiry about it? A.—Well, Sir, I don't remember; it was the first time I was ever in court, and I dont recollect anything about it.

Q.—Were you asked there who wrote the Beecher article? A.—I think probably I was, but I don't remember what was said.

Q.—Didn't you answer them that Theodore Tilton did? A.—No, Sir; I didn't answer that he did, for it was impossible for me to say he did; I didn't know no one; I won't say anything I can't swear to.

Q.—I don't want you to, James. Didn't you say that you had heard Theodore Tilton read that article—in court now? A.—I said I heard him and saw him reading—reading some of the manuscripts and proofs, something of that kind.

Q.—But you didn't say the Beecher article? A.—I didn't say it was; I don't remember saying it was; I didn't know.

Q.—Now, when did you first tell any one what you knew about this case—what you have testified to now—other than at that time? A.—Probably I might have talked with —— about it, because I was so disgusted with it—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—I didn't ask you what you had probably done, James; I asked you what you really did do? A.—What I really did do?

Q.—Yes—in the way of telling people what you knew about this case? A.—I don't know, in particular, that I told them anything.

WHEN HE FIRST LEARNED HE WAS TO BE A WITNESS.

Q.—When did you first learn you were to be a witness in this case? A.—Not until I was subpœnaed.

Q.—Well, when was that? A.—I don't know; I don't know what the date was.

Q.—About how long ago? A.—It was some—when I was subpœnaed; I don't know now.

Q.—Well, about how long ago? A.—I don't know.

Q.—A month ago? A.—Yes, Sir; a month ago.

Q.—Where were you when subpœnaed? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—Living where? A.—The same place, Sir.

Q.—Living at the same place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, now, if you will tell me where "the same place" is— A.—Yes, Sir; No. 604 Classon avenue.

Q.—With whom were you at work then? A.—I was in school.

Q.—Where? A.—C. A. Dorsey's.

Q.—When did you commence going to school to him? A.—Last Fall.

Q.—What time? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—How? A.—I don't recollect, Sir, what time it was.

Q.—Who suggested to you to go to school? A.—I suggested it myself, Sir.

Q.—Nobody spoke to you on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any gentleman about going to school before you went? A.—Never, never; I had been in my business—the fruit and vegetable business—and it was getting very scarce then, and I thought it was the best I could do to go right to school and try and get some education.

Q.—When did you see Mrs. Woodhull last? A.—I haven't seen Mrs. Woodhull since we were all there at the United States Circuit Court.

Q.—When did you see Miss Claflin last? A.—Both of them were there together at the same time.

Q.—Haven't you seen Miss Tennie Claflin since that? A.—No, Sir; not seen one of them since.

Q.—Seen Col. Blood ever, since? A.—No, Sir—not one of them.

Q.—Who subpœnaed you? A.—Who subpœnaed me? Why, I don't know, Sir, who it was; I don't know who subpœnaed me.

TALKING TO THE LAWYERS ABOUT HIS EVIDENCE.

Q.—Well, has any one talked to you about your evidence in this case since you were subpœnaed? A.—Some of the lawyers have.

Q.—When? A.—To-day.

Q.—How? A.—To-day.

Q.—To-day? Not before to-day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, when? A.—Yesterday.

Q.—Before yesterday? A.—I don't know; some before yesterday.

Q.—Speak a little louder? A.—They might have had a little interview before yesterday.

Q.—I didn't ask you what you might have had. Did any one talk to you about your evidence in this case before yesterday? A.—They asked me what I knew—what I knew about it.

Q.—When? A.—This week.

Q.—What day? A.—Monday, and yesterday, too.

Q.—Where? A.—Up here.

Q.—How? A.—Up here; at Mr. Hill's office.

Q.—In New-York? A.—No, Sir; here in Brooklyn.

Q.—Who asked you to go to Mr. Hill's office? A.—Mr. Whitney; Alderman Whitney.

Q.—Alderman Whitney? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did Alderman Whitney see you? A.—Come after me and found me.

Q.—Found you at school? A.—No, Sir; I was not at school that night.

Q.—At home? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you talk to any one before Alderman Whitney about this case? A.—I didn't talk particularly about it to him, because he didn't tell me what he wanted; I didn't know what he wanted me to do.

Q.—Did you speak to any one about your evidence in this case before he came there? A.—No, Sir; no one knew where I was; I tried to keep out of it entirely; I didn't want anything to do with it.

Q.—You tried to keep out of it? A.—Yes, Sir; I tried to keep out of it; I had had enough of it.

Q.—Yes; well, where did you go with Alderman Whitney? A.—Come down to Mr. Hill's.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't know when.

Q.—How? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Where did you reside after you left Woodhull & Claflin's? A.—The same place, Sir.

HIS VEGETABLE TRADE AND OTHER BUSINESS.

Q.—Who did you work with? A.—Who did I work with?

Q.—Yes. A.—I worked at my own business; fruit and vegetable business.

Q.—Where did you carry it on? A.—Norfolk, Va., and here.

Q.—Where did you make your sales from? A.—Different places; sometimes to private families.

Q.—Did you have any stand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No shop? A.—No shop; before I would ship it on, I got different people to engage to take it, and then I got it shipped.

Q.—What vessels did it come on? A.—The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Q.—Where did they land? A.—Pier No. 37.

Q.—Pier No. 37? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have you been engaged in that business ever since you left Woodhull & Claflin, and up to the time you went to school? A.—Off and on ever since.

Q.—Haven't you followed your trade? A.—No, Sir; I couldn't get anything to do; when I could get anything to do for any one I worked at it.

Q.—Did you work at it for any one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Several places.

Q.—Where, where? A.—Where any one wanted me to do anything.

Q.—Well, where did any one want you to do anything? A.—Several places.

Q.—Name them? A.—I couldn't begin to name all the small jobs I have done.

Q.—Can you name any person for whom you worked after leaving Woodhull & Claflin's employ? A.—I worked for myself on my own hook.

Q.—How? A.—I worked on my own hook.

Q.—Other than yourself—who did you labor for? A.—I did some small jobs; I don't know—

Q.—Name the person, please. A.—I couldn't begin to name all the persons; s'posen you should go and do three or four little jobs, here and there, you couldn't name them all.

Q.—Name any one person for whom you worked. A.—I couldn't begin to do it.

Q.—Well, how recently have you done any work for any man? A.—I did it recently; most any time; small jobs.

Q.—How long since you did one of these jobs? A.—I did this morning.

Q.—Can you tell me who it was for? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was it? A.—No. 344 Carlton avenue.

Q.—The name, please? A.—Name, L. A. Tousland.

Q.—Yes. Now, then, before that for whom did you do a job? A.—Sir?

Q.—Before that who did you do a job for? A.—I couldn't remember; it's no use for me to undertake to tell you, because I couldn't.

Q.—Can you name one person? A.—I have already done that; I have already named one.

Q.—Can't you name any other one? A.—No, Sir; I can't.

Q.—Can't recollect the name of any other person?

The Witness—I thought you wanted to ask me particular questions.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I do. I want to know for whom you have worked.

The Witness (continuing)—And then you've gone entirely outside now.

Q.—Did you work for any one more than one day at a time? A.—Yes, Sir; I have; if you have got a job for me to do, I will do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Well, the job we have is on now. Can you tell me of any more than one day when you have worked for any one man since you left Woodhull & Claflin's employ? A.—I have worked several.

Q.—Several days for one man? A.—Oh! yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, can you tell me the name of that man for whom you worked several days? A.—I will tell you one, and I hope you won't ask me any more.

Q.—Tell me that. A.—J. B. Smith, the builder; I think you will find—I don't exactly know his number in New-York.

Q.—J. B. Smith? A.—J. B. Smith.

Q.—The builder? A.—Yes, Sir; I think his place is No. 200 and something Broadway.

Y.—Yes. How long did you work for him? A.—I worked quite a while for him.

Q.—Did he stay in Brooklyn? A.—He used to live in Brooklyn; in Baltic street.

Q.—In Baltic street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, from whom did you make your purchases in Norfolk? A.—Different people; when the boats would come in I would go and buy whatever I wanted to put on; I didn't have any particular person to buy from.

Q.—Did you go there yourself? A.—I went there myself; yes, Sir.

Q.—How often did you go; A.—Oh, once in a while; I would go as often as I wanted it.

Q.—To Norfolk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Make your purchases and come back in the vessel from Norfolk? A.—Come back on the vessel; yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—James—

The Witness (interrupting)—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—You have not seen or heard anything about your evidence that you gave in the United States Courts, or what you told the District Attorney or his assistants since that time, have you? A.—No, Sir; nothing at all; I never thought about it.

Q.—Until you were asked here to-day? A.—No, Sir, I never thought of it.

Q.—Now, this Mr. Dorsey to whom you go to school, does he keep a school for grown persons? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he a colored man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you been to him before any Winter, or only this Winter? A.—No, Sir; only this Winter.

Q.—Now, you have been asked about any jobs outside your fruit and vegetable business that you have been engaged in since you left Woodhull & Claflin's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And since that matter came to an end, do you keep up a set of carpenter's tools? A.—No, Sir; I didn't keep any; I never got any job, and so I didn't keep any.

Q.—And any jobs that you have done, that have been inquired about, were they in the trade of carpenter or some other trade? A.—Well, sometimes they were, and sometimes they were not.

Q.—This job this morning that you speak of, was that? A.—I tended a furnace this morning.

Q.—Now, you have spoken about the habit of lunching—the frequency of Mr. Tilton's being at lunch at the office—and you have spoken also of lunching, of their lunching, including Delmonico's or Curtis', Delmonico's particularly—you have spoken, I think, of its being a dozen times, or perhaps two dozen times; do you mean that that was during the whole time that you were there, from 1870 to 1872? A.—That is what I mean, Sir; that is just it.

Q.—From time to time was there any habit of their lunching at Delmonico's day after day, or did they lunch at their office? A.—They lunched at their office most generally.

Q.—Now, you have said that there was an occasion when a sort of lecture or assemblage—? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was—took place at No. 15 Thirty-eighth street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do about that? What was your service there? A.—My service, Sir, was opening and tending the door.

Q.—Did you sit at the door? A.—I sat at the door the principal part of the time.

Q.—And were you then a stranger to most of the people that came there? A.—I was a stranger; yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you ever seen Mr. Tilton before that occasion, do you think? A.—If I did, I did not know him.

Q.—Well, not to your knowledge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You hadn't seen him? Do you remember how you found out that the gentleman whom you then saw was Mr. Tilton? A.—I heard—

Q.—Named Tilton? A.—Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin told me that was he—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was that after the assembly had broken up? A.—That was some time, probably, afterward that; I heard his name mentioned—

Q.—Some time afterward? A. (continued from previous answer)—Several times, but I was not acquainted with the gentleman; I was very anxious to see him.

Mr. Beach—Oh, well.

Mr. Evarts—You have spoken on two occasions of Mr. Tilton's addressing Mrs. Woodhull as "Vic?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that an ordinary thing with him? A.—Oh, it was all—it was common, very common, usual.

Q.—And how did she address him? A.—"Theodore."

Q.—Was that common? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken about their "greeting one another as usual?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was their usual mode of greeting one another? A.—Well, they would sometimes bow, and they would kiss, just the same as when two ladies would meet, Sir. I suppose you understand that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD ALLEN GRAY.

Mr. Hill then called Richard Allen Gray, (a young man of color,) who came forward and was sworn.

Mr. Hill—What is your age, Mr. Gray? A.—I am in my twenty-ninth year.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—City of Washington.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—All my life.

Q.—Born in Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What business are you engaged in in Washington? A.—At present?

Q.—Yes. A.—Not anything.

Q.—Have you been in any public employment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Here considerable noise was made shutting a window.

The Witness (thinking counsel had spoken amid the disturbance)—How is that?

Mr. Hill—What was the public employment in which you were engaged? A.—I was clerk in the Board of Public Works, Washington.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was in 1872 and a part of 1873.

Q.—Now, Mr. Gray, did you—have you spent any portion of your time in New-York City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you come to New-York? A.—I came to New-York about the 20th of August, 1870.

Q.—1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where had you been working up to that time? A.—At Willard's Hotel.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—In charge of the cook-room.

Q.—The cook-room? A.—Yes, Sir, and pantry together.

Q.—How long were you employed at New-York? A.—About eighteen months I guess.

Q.—Do you recollect when you returned to Washington? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it? A.—The 24th of December, 1871.

Q.—1871? A.—Or, I arrived in Washington on the 25th; I left New-York on the 24th.

Q.—For whom were you employed at New-York, here—in whose employ were you? A.—Woodhull and Claflin's.

Q.—All the while? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you employed? A.—On Broad street, in their office—broker's office, in Broad street.

Q.—No, but the place where you were when you were requested to come to New-York in their employment? A.—Willard's Hotel.

Q.—Who requested you to come to New-York and enter their employment? A.—Miss Tennie—Tennie C. Claflin.

Q.—Now, what were they? It is suggested, you say, that Miss Claflin employed—requested you to come to New-York while you were at the hotel in Washington? A.—Well, yes, Sir; she said that if—

Mr. Beach—Wait a minute.

Mr. Hill—I don't care to know what she said particularly. A.—Well.

Q.—She was at Washington when she asked you to come to New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At Willard's Hotel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Was that in August, 1870?

Mr. Hill—So I understood. (To the witness) —Mr. Gray, what was your special duty at the office of Woodhull & Claflin while you were in New-York? A.—Well, I hardly had any special duty; I used to do most anything, but I used to write the wrappers for the paper particularly.

Q.—What else? A.—Well, sometimes I would go of errands—something like that; anything they would ask me to do, if I had time to do it I would go and do it.

Q.—Where did you board while you were there? A.—At their house.

Q.—What place? A.—No. 15 East Thirty-eighth, if I remember right.

Q.—You slept at the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Gray, do you know the defendant—the plaintiff, Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Well, I have not known him, I don't suppose, more than two years. I—

Q.—Well, when did you—what was you going to say? A.—Up to this time I have known him.

Q.—Well, when did you first see him so as to know who he was? A.—I first saw him at Mrs. Woodhull's office.

Q.—When, so as to know who he was? A.—Well, about the latter part of February, or the 1st of March, 1871.

Q.—It was the March following your employment at that place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how did you come to observe him? A.—Well, I was writing one day and he came in and I looked up at him, and I says to a young man alongside of me, said I, "Who is that?" "Why," said he, "that is Theodore Tilton. Don't you know him?—a great friend of Frederick Douglass." Said I, "Is that so?" —and I laughed at him, and said I, "He has got hair long enough—" [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—You may as well stop that, Sir.

Mr. Hill—Well, he was pointed out then to you by some one whom you knew as Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Gray, be kind enough to state how much you saw of Mr. Tilton after that? A.—Well, after that I used to see him every—sometimes once or twice a week, sometimes every day, until the following—until the weather began to get warm, and then his visits became more frequent.

Q.—Now, do you recollect any circumstances which will enable you to state about when it was that you are certain that you first saw Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, I don't—

Q.—If so, mention it? A.—I don't know any other circumstance than the one I have already stated.

Q.—Do you remember going up to his office? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember that; that was after I had seen him.

Q.—But when was that that you were sent up to his office? A.—That was in March, the first day—

Q.—In the month of March, 1871? A.—1871; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember what you went for? A.—Yes, Sir; I went up there with a note.

Q.—From whom? A.—From Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—To Theodore Tilton? A.—To Theodore Tilton, yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you brought anything away from his office? A.—I think I brought some copies of a paper, if I mistake not.

Q.—What paper was it? A.—The *Golden Age*; there—

Q.—Well state, Mr. Gray, whether you saw Tilton or not at the house of Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much? A.—I saw him there several times.

Q.—Well? A.—Well, say half a dozen anyhow.

Q.—What time of day or night? A.—I don't know as I ever saw him there in the day. I saw him there in the evening and the night.

Q.—And you came away about how early in the morning? A.—I came away, I suppose, about 7, or 7:30, probably.

Q.—Came down to the office early? A.—Down to the office; yes, Sir.

Q.—How late at night had you so observed his being there? A.—Until 12 o'clock, some—once—two or three times.

Q.—What was he doing? A.—Writing.

Q.—Always, or in social intercourse? A.—Once I remember he was writing, and once—

Q.—Do you remember when that was? A.—Well, it was in warm weather; I don't know what month it was in. It was very warm weather because they had all the windows up.

Q.—Do you remember whether they rode out or walked out together? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw them go out once riding.

Q.—Do you know where they went? A.—I do not know except that they went to the park—that is, I heard they went to the park; I don't know whether they did or not; I didn't follow to see.

Q.—Do you remember what sort of a vehicle or conveyance— A.—Yes, Sir; they had what they call a phaeton, one of these little low carriages, with a little white horse they had in.

Q.—Whose horse was it? A.—I suppose it was Mrs. Woodhull's; she then had it in charge.

Q.—They started off together, you say? A.—They went off together; yes, Sir.

Q.—How late at night was this? A.—This was 6 or 7 o'clock, probably 8 o'clock in the evening; some where along there.

Q.—When they started from the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember when they came back? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You didn't see them, I suppose. Now, Mr. Gray, do you remember the Steinway Hall speech which Mrs. Woodhull delivered? A.—I know she delivered a speech at Steinway Hall—some time in November, 1871, I think.

Q.—Well, were you present at it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you recollect of hearing any conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton with respect to Mr. Beecher not long before the occurrence of that speech? A.—I heard them talking very many times about Mr. Beecher—about his presiding at the Steinway Hall lecture.

Q.—Well, Sir— A.—I don't know exactly—I don't know what they said—but they were always talking about him, and I heard Mrs. Woodhull say—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Hill—To him? A.—To Mr. Tilton, Yes.

Q.—Go on with it, then. A.—That he had better preside at that meeting.

Q.—Who had better? A.—Mr. Beecher; that he, Mr. Beecher, had better preside at that meeting, or that she would make it hotter on earth for him than hell itself below. [Sensation.]

Q.—Yes? Do you recollect an occasion when Mr. Tilton separated from her to go away about that time? Oh! pardon me Did Mr. Tilton make any reply to that that you remember? A.—"Oh, he has got to preside; he will do it; I shall go over to Brooklyn to see about it."

Q.—You are now giving Mr. Tilton's answer? A.—Yes, Sir; and as he went out of the door his arms were half twined or clasped around her waist.

Q.—Around Mrs. Woodhull's waist? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect the biography of Mrs. Woodhull which was said to have been prepared by Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, I heard that he was going to write a life, a biography.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact that it was published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you know how long they were at work upon that biography? A.—Well, I suppose—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Hill—Do you object to the question?

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Hill—What is the ground of the objection?

Mr. Beach—The ground is that you call for persons not named—how long were they at work—we do not know who it means.

Mr. Hill—Do you know whether or not Mr. Tilton was at work upon it, either with Mrs. Woodhull or by himself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was it? Were they at work or not? A.—They were; Mr. Tilton was at work.

Q.—Now, how do you know that fact, Richard? A.—Because he was up at the house to work at night; he would be sometimes at the house writing, and sometimes at the office.

Q.—Anything said about it? A.—No, Sir; not that I heard.

Q.—Then you do not know from him that he was at work on the *Life*? A.—Not from him.

Q.—Oh! now, Mr. Gray, won't you please describe to his Honor and the jury a little about the relative position of these rooms in the Woodhull office. On which side of Broad street was it; let us start there? A.—On the the west side.

Q.—And what sort of a room was it into which you entered from the street; what was in that room? A.—What was in the room?

Q.—Yes; what was it used for? A.—It was used as a broker's office; a large room.

Q.—But what part of the brokerage business was conducted in that room—desks? A.—Desks and other things.

Q.—Clerks there? A.—Yes, Sir; and the clerks were there—a good many of them.

Q.—Where was you work—in the front room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how did you get into the back room—to the next room? A.—You went through a little door. There was a little partition crossed there, with a door.

Q.—You mean a partition extending up to the ceiling—a low partition? A.—Low.

Q.—And a little gate like? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Half way up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that what you call the middle room? A.—Yes, Sir. You entered at the middle room.

Q.—Now, I understand there was another room? A.—Yes, Sir; what they called a private office.

Q.—A private office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was that separated from the front office? A.—That had large glass windows that extended all the way from the floor to the ceiling.

Q.—What kind of a door? A.—The door was pretty much the same—a glass door.

Q.—How late at night did you stay at this office ordinarily? A.—Well, I stayed there very late—till 7 or 8 o'clock—sometimes till 9 o'clock; when I had anything special to do I remained right there.

ACTS OF FAMILIARITY.

Q.—Please state whether you observed any, and if so, what, acts of familiarity between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull at the office? A.—I remember on one occasion I was there very late at night; the gas in the room that I was in was out—had not been lighted; the gas in this private office was lighted, and they had been there some time, and when they got up to go they came near this door; I was sitting nearly opposite to the door, and I saw the motioning of arms and the head moving backward—well, of course I became interested, and I watched and I saw the arms and two heads moving right together in a very lover-like manner.

Mr. Pryor—In what?

Mr. Hill—In a very lover-like manner.

Q.—How did you happen to be there so late? A.—Well, I always stayed there because I used to lock the doors.

Q.—You used to wait to lock up the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were waiting for them to come out on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Gray, do you recollect whether or not Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton came out from that room that night that you saw their shadows upon the glass? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Let me understand you—the suggestion is made—did you see the forms of the people through the glass, or the shadows upon the glass? A.—I saw it through; I could sit and look right through; it is reflected right through the glass—the whole action.

Q.—Did you say you saw them come out that night? A.—Yes, Sir; they came out.

Q.—What is it? A.—Yes, Sir; they came out of the room.

Q.—Do you recollect other occasions at evening, or at night, when they were in this back room together? A.—Yes, Sir; they used to be there quite often.

Q.—When the gas was not lighted? A.—I remember once or twice that the gas was not lighted; they did not remain there until 6 or 7 o'clock.

Q.—You saw them there as late as 6 and 7? A.—Just getting dark.

Q.—Could you hear them conversing? A.—Sometimes I could and sometimes I could not.

Q.—Could you hear conversation in an ordinary tone of voice that occurred in the back room? A.—Not at all times.

Q.—But you could hear them conversing at one time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then intervals when you did not hear them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then you would hear them again? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Gray, please state what rooms in the Woodhull mansion you have seen Mr. Tilton in? A.—In Thirty-eighth street?

Q.—Yes? A.—In Mrs. Woodhull's room.

Q.—What floor? A.—Back room; second floor.

Q.—Front or back? A.—Back room.

Q.—How many times have you seen him there? A.—I have seen him there two or three times.

Q.—Was that a bedroom or a library? A.—A bedroom, where they slept, I suppose.

Q.—Have you seen him in other rooms about the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Name them, if you please. A.—In the parlor.

Q.—In the dining-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any others? if so, name them? A.—I saw him in her bedroom, in the parlor, and in the dining-room.

Q.—Now, about how much did you see him at the house? A.—Well, I used to see him there quite often; I sometimes would retire and leave him there and find him there in the morning.

Q.—What time in the morning? A.—Well, when I left—about half-past 7—probably 8 o'clock.

Q.—How many times did you see him in the morning? A.—Two or three times.

Q.—What part of the house was he in when you saw him in the morning? A.—The dining-room.

Q.—Was it at meals—at breakfast? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the dining-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—That will do.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LUCY ANN GILES.

Mrs. Lucy Ann Giles was then called as the next witness, and, having been duly sworn, was examined as follows by Mr. Hill:

Q.—Where do you reside, Mrs. Giles? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—I have lived in Brooklyn eight years.

Q.—How long have you lived upon Long Island? A.—Well, Sir, I was born and brought up on Long Island.

Q.—Raised on Long Island? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Giles, did you ever work in the family of Victoria C. Woodhull, in New-York City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—As cook.

Q.—Is that your ordinary business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your ordinary employment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in that way? A.—Ever since I was twenty-three years old.

Q.—As a cook? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state when you began your work at Mrs. Woodhull's, as a cook? A.—18 and 70.

Q.—1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Gray and James Woodley as being employed by Mrs. Woodhull at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember seeing them about the premises? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how long did you remain in Mrs. Woodhull's employ, Mrs. Giles? A.—I was there one year and a month.

Q.—And began in the Fall of 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you cook all the while—were you engaged as cook all the while? A.—No, Sir; I was cook there for six months steady in the kitchen, and then they had some difficulty in the family, and after that I came to do the general house-work.

Q.—Well, now, do you know Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Well, I have known him for three years.

Q.—Please, Mrs. Giles, state whether or not you saw Mr. Tilton coming to Mrs. Woodhull's house while you were engaged there as a cook? A.—The first time I saw him was on the 3d of July.

Q.—July of what year? A.—1871.

Q.—The 3d of July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of the day was it? A.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Q.—In the morning or at night? A.—In the morning, between 10 and 11.

Q.—Do you remember how long he stayed there, Mrs. Giles? If so, state to his Honor and the jury. A.—He stayed, and was writing the life of Dr. Woodhull—of Mrs. Woodhull; he was there on the 3d of July; stayed all the afternoon, and was there in the evening.

Q.—Do you know whether he spent the night in the house? A.—Yes, Sir; he stayed all night; he stayed in the parlor.

Q.—What parlor? A.—The front parlor.

Q.—Do you know who made up his bed for him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who did? A.—I did myself.

Q.—In the back parlor? A.—In the front parlor.

Q.—In the front parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it a bed lounge, or a bed made in the parlor? A.—A bed lounge; you could pull it out and put a mattress upon it.

Mr. Beach—Was it a sofa bed?

Q.—Counsel asks if it was what was called a sofa bed? A.—Yes, Sir, a sofa bed; and then one side could be pulled out.

Q.—You spoke of bringing a mattress in and of putting it upon; did you bring bed-clothing, sheets, &c.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you know whether he was there on the morning of the Fourth of July, or not? A.—Yes, Sir; he was there to breakfast.

Q.—You saw him in the dining-room? A.—I saw him at breakfast; I cooked the breakfast; I always was at the head of the table.

Q.—Do you know, Mrs. Giles, whether Mr. Tilton remained there during that day, or not? A.—Yes, Sir; he was there the Fourth of July.

Q.—All day? A.—Yes, Sir; he had a private dinner himself in the front parlor, and I carried it up; Col. Blood fixed it; I cooked and dished it; Col. Blood fixed it and I cooked it and carried it up.

TILTON REMAINED ALL NIGHT AT MRS. WOODHULL'S.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton stay at Mrs. Woodhull's house that night? A.—Yes, Sir; he did; he remained all night.

Q.—Do you know whether he occupied or slept in the parlor that night? A.—No, Sir; he did not sleep in the parlor that night.

Q.—Do you know where Col. Blood slept that night? A.—Yes, Sir; he slept up stairs.

Q.—On what floor? A.—On the second floor.

Q.—Was that the same floor where Mrs. Woodhull slept? A.—No, Sir; on the second floor.

Q.—The second floor above that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Giles, will you please state whether or not you have ever seen Mr. Tilton up stairs in that room? A.—I saw Mr. Tilton up stairs in Mrs. Woodhull's room.

Q.—How many times? A.—I saw him there quite a number of times, but on this Fourth of July night I noticed him more particularly, because I never saw him in that place before.

Q.—You never saw him in that place before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did he continue to go there, Mrs. Giles? A.—Three or four times a week, either to dinner or else to breakfast.

Q.—For how long a period of time—how long a time up to this Fourth of July did he continue to go there as long as you remained there in any capacity? A.—Well, Sir, he did go—

Q.—As often as you have mentioned? A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes four times and sometimes five times a week.

Q.—Stay in the house all night? A.—Most generally all night.

Q.—Please state whether you were ever called to Mrs. Woodhull's room to serve any refreshments at night. A.—Yes, Sir; I was called there.

Q.—How many times? A.—I was called on the Fourth of July up to Mrs. Woodhull's room. Mr. Tilton was there. I was called to carry up some refreshments, cake, champagne, and ice-water.

Q.—Did you ever carry refreshments on any other occasion to that room? A.—Yes, Sir; quite a number of times.

Q.—When Mr. Tilton was there at night? A.—Yes.

Q.—How late at night were these calls to the room when you carried them refreshments? A.—As late as 11 or 12 o'clock at night.

Q.—Do you recollect of their going out to drive and returning late? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember their going out to drive to Central Park.

Q.—Do you remember going to their room after their return? A.—Yes, Sir, and carrying up fried chicken, champagne, and cake, and other wine.

Q.—How were they dressed when you went up on the occasion? A.—Well, on the night of the Fourth of July Mrs. Woodhull was in her night garment, and Mr. Tilton had his coat off and his vest off, and in his stocking feet.

Mr. Hill—That is all.

Mr. Pryor—That will do.

The Court—Find a short witness.

Mr. Tracy—We are trying to find as short a witness as we can, your Honor. We are disappointed in the examination of the last two witnesses.

Mr. Morris—I should think you would be.

Mr. Tracy—We are satisfied.

Mr. Morris—You are easily satisfied.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Tracy)—So are we satisfied.

Mr. Shearman—I don't think we have any other but long witnesses. To go on about seven minutes would do no possible good. It would have to be an exceedingly short witness.

The Court—Gentlemen of the jury, in view of the fact that to-morrow is Good Friday, and of the further fact that counsel are engaged on Saturday, we shall now adjourn until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Please get ready to retire.

The jury then retired, and then, at 3:50, the court adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, March 25—P. M.

The situation in financial circles to-day developed more plainly than ever the growing confidence as to the future of trade and speculation. The Stock Exchange was the scene of wild excitement and great activity, the total transactions for the day being without precedent thus far in the year. There was a decided advance in railway and miscellaneous shares, ranging on extremes from ½ to 5⅝ ₩ cent. Union Pacific, as usual of late, led the market and made the greatest advance, while Pacific Mail, Erie, North-west, and Western Union were very conspicuous in the dealings. The activity and excitement of the day centered in the above-mentioned shares, and they embraced the principal portion of the business transacted. Union Pacific opened at 53⅞, advanced to 57⅞, reacted to 56⅞, rose to 59½, dropped to 57¼, and closed at 58. Pacific Mail sold in the early dealings at 42@41⅝, but speedily recovered, and reached 44¼ before 1 o'clock. The afternoon dealings were principally at 43⅞@44⅛, but the price touched 43¼ shortly before the close, the latest transactions being at 43⅝. Erie, after selling down from 28¼ to 28, rose to 30. At the second call there was a reaction to 29½, but a subsequent advance to 31¼ took place. This was succeeded by a decline to 30⅛ and a recovery to 30½. North-west Common was actively traded in and advanced from 45¼ to 46⅛, the latest sales being at 45⅞@45½. Lake Shore, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Western Union advanced ¼ to ⅞ ₩ cent., with a slight reaction at the close. Investment shares were strong for the entire list. The total transactions to-day reached the enormous amount of 435,000 shares, of which 135,000 were in Pacific Mail, 98,000 in Union Pacific, 95,000 in Erie, 34,000 in North-west Common, and 29,000 in Western Union. From this it will be seen that two stocks (Pacific Mail and Union Pacific) figured for more than half the entire business of the day.

The money market underwent a slight change to-day, the demand having been more active for a time in consequence of the increased volume of business in stocks and the sharp rise in prices. The closing rates at which most of the business was done were 3@4 ₩ cent. Some loans, however, were reported as high as 6@7 ₩ cent. Discounts are quoted at 5½ to 7 ₩ cent.

The managers of the Bank of England, at their regular weekly court to-day, allowed the discount rate to remain at 3½ ₩ cent., the rate in the open market at London being 3 7-16 ₩ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £117,000 during the week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is 38½ ₩ cent., against 40¼ ₩ cent. last week. The market for consols and American securities closed steady, as follows: Consols for money, 92⅞@93; do., account, 93@93⅛; 1865s, old, and 1867s, at 107½; 10-40s, at 103, and new 5s, at 103⅛. Erie advanced to 25½. The specie in the Bank of France increased 16,481,000 francs during the week. The sterling exchange market was firm early in the day, and rates were advanced from $4 82 to $4 83 for bankers' 60-day sterling, and $4 86 to $4 87 for demand. The advance in gold and higher rates commanded by cash gold for use led to a subsequent reduction in the nominal rates to $4 82½ and $4 86½, while business was reported as low as $4 81 and $4 85. Gold was firmer, advancing from 115½ to 116, without much excitement. The opening transactions were at 115⅝, closing at 116. At the opening loans were made flat, and at 1 ₩ cent. for carrying, but later at 1-64@⅛ per diem was paid for the use of cash gold. The steamship Crescent City sailed to-day for Havana with $436,500 specie, chiefly Spanish gold.

Government bonds were strong, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. in sympathy with gold; 1865s, new, sold as high as 119½, and 1867s, 120¼, both coupon. In railroad bonds, there was a further advance in Union Pacific issues, particularly Sinking Funds, which reached 90⅝ on a business of $159,000. Firsts advanced to 97, and Land Grants to par. The other transactions were in smaller amounts, but prices remained firm, except in the case of C., C. and I. C. Firsts, which declined to 51.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

Gold Receipts	$828,113 14
Gold Payments	145 268 93
Gold Balance	53,696,110 48
Currency Receipts	1,232,322 66
Currency Payments	705,779 30
Currency Balance	45,782,175 57
Customs	803,000 00

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March, at 7⅞d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8d.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s. 3d.@33s. 9d. ₩ quarter.

LONDON, March 25.—Tallow, 40s. 6d.@40s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Refined Petroleum, 30½f. for fine Pale American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 25, 1875.

Good Friday (March 26) will be quite generally observed as a holiday in wholesale business circles down town. The principal commercial centres will be closed. The members of the Produce Exchange have resolved to adjourn over from Thursday to Saturday, and those of the Cotton Exchange from Thursday (this day) to Easter Monday, March 29.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	39	Flax-seed, bags	16
Beans, bbls	294	Lead, pigs	290
Cotton, bales	1,511	Lead, tons	60
Flour, bbls	8,770	Resin, bbls	384
Meal, bbls	916	Rice, pks	200
Meal, bags	675	Beef, pks	73
Wheat, bushels	28,860	Pork, pks	1,362
Corn, bushels	24,400	Cut-meats, pks	1,839
Oats, bushels	16,688	Oil-cake, pks	86
Malt, bushels	2,250	Lard, tcs	1,275
Barley, bushels	63,900	Butter, pks	2,048
Grass-seed, bags	1,012	Cheese, pks	785
Broom-corn, bales	50	Tallow, pks	87
Peas, bushels	6,400	Stearine, pks	47
Copper, bbls	22	Sugar, bbls	729
Copper, cases	129	Syrup, bbls	20
Copper Ore, tons	64	Spelter, pcs	2,326
Dried Fruit, pks	75	Starch, pks	800
Eggs, bbls	523	Tea, pks	573
Hops, bales	5	Tobacco, hhds	71
Hides, No	162	Tobacco, pks	209
Hides, bdls	110	Wool, bales	238
Leather, sides	9,101	Whisky, bbls	147
Oat-meal, bags	200		

ASHES—Have been selling very slowly since our last, even in a jobbing way, and quoted at $6 for Pots and $8 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been held more confidently on a limited stock and fair demand at from 32½c.@35c. for Yellow.

COCOA—Has been dealt in quite sparingly and quoted steady, with Maracaibo at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold, but has been very dull.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand and quoted somewhat steadier as to price; sales reported here of 5,900 bags, by the Merrimack, at 14c.@16c., gold, for very common to fair, and 527 bags, by the Ontario, at 14¾c., gold. And at Baltimore, 1,000 bags, by the Campanero, on private terms....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 96,757 bags, and at the out ports, 67,923 bags, with 69,400 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 32,400 bags were for New-York....Business in other kinds has been slow, with values depressed and irregular. The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,366 bags Laguayra, ex Jane Adeline, sold on private terms; 900 mats Java, 382 bags Jamaica, 1,543 bags Mexican sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,000 bags Jamaica, and 1,000 bags San Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 13,740 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 15¾c.@16c.; good at 16½c.@16¾c.; prime, 17½c.@17¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@18½c., gold; Java, invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@18½c.; Mexican, 18c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Savanilla, 17c.@18¾c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@15¾c., ₩ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, mostly for spinning purposes and on speculative account, at steady prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 2,769 bales, (of which 350 bales were on last evening,) including 19 bales to shippers, 1,081 bales to spinners, and 1,669 bales to speculators. Of the sales, 1,200 bales were to arrive....Business for forward delivery has been much more active, opening 1-32c. ₩ lb. lower, and subsequently receding, on April options, an additional 1-32c. ₩ lb., under an unexpected free offering of short notices for April. The bulk of the trading was in April, May, and June options, dealings in April options having been particularly extensive. The later transactions indicated decidedly more firmness, the final quotations having been at an advance of 1-16c. ₩ lb. on the lowest figures of the day. The sellers of April options were, in instances, reported as quite liberal purchasers of options for May and June. Sales were reported since our last of 46,900 bales, of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 46,400 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; April at 16⅝c.; May at 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; June at 17 13-32c.; July at 17 11-16c.; August at 17 13-16c.@17⅞c.; September at 17⅜c.@17 13-32c.; October at 16 13-16c.@16⅞c.; November at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c., and December at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c. ₩ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,511 bales, of which 198 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,839 bales, against 7,820 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 39,886 bales, against 42,266 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,134,767 bales, against 3,349,720 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 24,128 bales; to the Continent, 15,006 bales. Stock in New-York, 196,800 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 661,696 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FRUIT—A restricted business has been reported in this line at generally unchanged rates. Sales, 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 70@$2 75; 500 half bxs. Valencia do. at 11c.; 400 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@9c., and 350 cases Sardines at 13¾c. for quarter bxs.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been rather more sought after, on the basis of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported since our last in State and Western Flour, for shipment and home use, at firm prices for low grade stock, but at somewhat irregular figures for the better grades. Winter Wheat product not in much demand at the moment. Superfine less sought after. The sales since our last have been 13,900 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75 for fair to very good, and $5 for fancy Minnesota, the latter for bakers' use; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25, (including 1,000 bbls., in store, at the latter rate;) very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 85, chiefly at $5 60@$5 85; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$5 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 6,250 bbls. shipping stock, partly City Mill Extras, within our range....Southern Flour has been in rather more demand, and quoted somewhat steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly neglected....Rye Flour continues in fair demand, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 10 for Superfine, ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less request, but held more firmly at from $3 90@$4 45 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quiet but steady, in a jobbing way, at from $1 35@$1 85 ₩ 100 lb....Oat-meal has been comparatively dull within the previous range of $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—An active demand prevailed for Spring Wheat at a further advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel. The inquiry has been largely on export account, and for the better grades of stock. Some speculative bidding has been noted. The foreign advices were more favorable. Holders have been offering supplies much less freely. Winter Wheat has been also quoted stronger, and offered with reserve, but has been comparatively quiet. The general market closed rather tamely, buyers having been unwilling to operate freely at asking rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 28½ for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 28 for choice Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 27 for prime Minnesota, to arrive, and $1 28½ for choice do., here, with $1 28 reported as bid at the close, and up to $1 30 asked for very choice Minnesota, afloat; $1 25½ for No. 1 Chicago Spring, afloat, (about 18,000 bushels;) $1 25½ for extra choice No. 2 Minnesota Spring, (so called,) afloat; $1 20@$1 22 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 20 for prime, in store; $1 18@$1 21 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 18 reported as quite freely bid early in the day for stock in store; $1 17@$1 20 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 17½@$1 18 for stock in store, (including 40,000 bushels last evening at $1 17½;) $1 16 for No. 2 do., in store (a small lot;) $1 13@$1 16 for No. 3 Spring; $1 12@$1 25½ for ungraded Spring; $1 30@$1 40 for White Western, ordinary to choice; $1 28@$1 32 for Amber do., chiefly at $1 30 for prime afloat; $1 25@$1 28 for Red do....New Corn has been quite freely purchased for home use, shipment, and on speculative account, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing firmly; offering much lighter. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 158,500 bushels at 86c.@87½c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86½c.@87c. for stock afloat, closing at 87c. for prime; 86c.@86½c. for prime new Mixed Western, in store, about 25,000 bushels sold at the former rate; 87c.@87½c. for new Yellow Western; 86½c.@87c. for new White do.; 87c. for new Yellow Southern, out promptly....Old Mixed Western Corn has been in more demand and quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher on actual business than the best bid of yesterday for stock in store; 8,000 bushels sold at 89c. in store....Rye quiet; quoted at from 92c.@$1; a few small lots changed hands at 96c.@97c. for State....Barley has been held very firmly, but has been quiet; 23,000 bushels California were reported sold, part at $1 17½, but mainly on private terms, and a car load of choice two-rowed State at $1 25 ₩ bushel......Barley Malt has been inactive at former figures; 700 bushels two-rowed State, ordinary quality reported over at $1 35 ₩ bushel, 60 days' time....Canada Peas firm at $1 15, in bond; sales, 4,000 bushels....Oats have been in fair demand, but the limited offerings of prime and the firmer views of holders checked operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,500 bushels at 68c.@70½c. for poor to prime mixed Western, closing with 70½c. bid for prime, afloat; 70c.@72½c. for White do.; 68½c.@70c. for mixed State, and 71c. for White do....Feed has been in good request within the range of $26@$32 for poor to very choice ₩ ton....Bale Hay has been offered sparingly and has been in good demand, with shipping grades quoted firm at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw has been firm and in request within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@70c. ₩ 100 lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally inactive, since our last, with Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¼c.; Calcutta Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at [illegible]c. ₩ lb. Sales 130 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12¼c.

HEMP—Manila now held at 7½c.@8c., gold, ₩ lb., on, however, a quiet market. Of Jute Butts, 900 bales sold at 2 11-16c., currency, ₩ lb., showing more firmness. Market otherwise without important change.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in, but at rather easier rates. Sales have been made of 1,960 Dry Texas at 20c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry California at 23c.; 1,500 City Slaughter at 10c., cash; 3,105 Ecuador and 3,454 Matamoras on private terms, and within the past week 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo on private terms.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been held firmly at very full prices, checking business. Really desirable grades have been scarce in first hands. The demand from the trade, and from refiners, has been moderate. The stock of foreign in first hands here this morning was estimated at 2,193 hhds. Cuba, 114 hhds. English Islands, and 100 hhds. Porto Rico. New-Orleans has been offered with reserve, particularly the better qualities, which have been most sought after; extreme rates have been claimed for choice to fancy. Sales, 185 bbls., in lots, at 69c.@72c. The stock of New-Orleans in first hands here this morning was estimated at 4,000 bbls....We now quote: Porto Rico, 42c.@56c.; Barbados, new crop, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 41c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 41c. bid, and up to 42c. asked, for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups have been in less urgent demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at firm rates....Sugar-house Molasses has been moderately sought after at full rates, quoted on the basis of 32c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls. for new product.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less confident demand and quoted less firm, within the range of $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained, $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1; and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₩ 280 lb. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Strained at $2 10; 2,500 bbls. good Strained at $2 12½ ₩ 280 lb....Tar dull at $1 12½@$2 37½; City Pitch at $2 25, delivered, ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine, inactive at 36c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered less freely and quoted firmer, with a moderate inquiry noted; Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c....Of Refined, 5,000 bbls. sold for March and early April delivery, at 15c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 14¾c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c. City Naphtha at 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and quoted firmer, but closed tame and weak. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 270 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 75@$20 80, closing at $20 75; 100 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $18 75@$19; 500 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms, quoted at $15 75@$16. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess 250 bbls., March option, at $20 50; 500 bbls., April, at $20 40@$20 50, and 2,250 bbls., May, at $20 65@$20 75, closing at $20 65....Dressed Hogs scarce and in demand; City quoted at 10c.@10⅛c....Cut-meats in fair demand and held more firmly, with sales reported of 36,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 10¾c.@11c., the inside price for 12 lb. averages; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8½c.; 1,200 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 11½c.@11¾c.; 1,100 Smoked Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; 84 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 17 lb., at 11c.; 10 hhds. Western Dry-salted Hams at 11¼c.; 150 bxs. do. at 12⅛c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in boxes, quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been quite dull, but quoted steady at 11¼c.@11½c. for City Long Clear, 11¼c. for Western do., 12c. for Short Clear, and 11½c.@11⅝c. for Long and Short Clear. No important business reported....Lard has been fairly active, and on the earlier dealings quoted stronger, but closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 450 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c., including 250 tcs. for export; 100 tcs. City at 14⅛c., with Refined quoted at 13¾c.@14½c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs., March option, at 14¼c.; 4,000 tcs., April, at 14¼c.; 3,250 tcs., May, @14⅜c.; 1,000 tcs., June, at 14½c.@14 9-16c., closing weak at 14½c. And of Western Kettle, 500 tcs. choice, April option, at 14⅝c. Also, for Western delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, for export, on private terms....Beef has been in less request within our range; we quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₩ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $29 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce. Beef Hams in less demand at $18@$21 for good to very choice....The finer grades of Butter have been in request and held with some show of confidence. Most other descriptions dull and heavy. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 16c.@26c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 26c.@32c. for choice to fancy do.; 10c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 11c.@18c. for rolls....Cheese has been in moderate demand for home use and shipment, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ₩ lb....Eggs have been in less request within the range of from 30c.@32c. for fair to choice fresh. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@27c. ₩ dozen.

RICE—Has been selling slowly and only in small lots, but has been quoted steady, with Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been generally quiet and weak in price since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been very quiet, but held firmly, with fair to prime Western and State quoted at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. 25 bags Pennsylvania sold at 10½c., quoted at 10c.@10¾, as to quality....Rough Flax has been inactive, the light offerings operating against free dealings; quoted at $2 20@$2 30 ₩ bushel....Timothy has been very dull, and difficult to place in any considerable amount. Lots from cars and dock offered at $2 70, with $2 65 reported as the best bid. Lots from store less called for, only retail lots bring our extreme quotations....Calcutta Linseed has been in more demand, but quoted less firm; sales reported of 4,000 bags, by the British Empire, here, at $2 10, gold, and 12,000 bags by the Ireshape, to arrive, (rumored) on private terms....Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $2 62½@$3, from cars and store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 10@$2 12½, gold, ₩ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand on refining account, at firm prices, with sales to-day of 980 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 300 hhds. English Islands at 8c.; 300 hhds. Syrup Sugar, reported at 8⅜c.; 2,900 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 1,500 bxs. Molasses Sugar on private terms: and 17,370 bags Manila, reported at 7¾c., (this being invoice rumored sold a day or two since.) And, last evening, 425 hhds. and 600 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; and 375 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since March 1 have been 44,025 hhds., 22,960 bxs., 68,423 bags, (and 2,721 hhds. Melado.) Sales since March 1, (to this morning,) 26,413 hhds., 30,532 bxs., and 65,528 bags, (and 4,015 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 52,918 hhds., 32,316 bxs., 131,963 bags, (with 179 hhds. Melado,) against 35,306 hhds., 39,888 bxs., and 129,073 bags, (with 1,473 hhds. Melado,) March 1, 1875, and 37,608 hhds., 39,591 bxs., 170,401 bags, (and 968 hhds. Melado,) March 26, 1874....We now quote fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been more sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ₩ lb.

STARCH—Has been in rather more request, since our last, with Western quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been quoted strong in price, including Sicily quoted at from $75@$120 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₩ ton, but has not been active.

TALLOW—Has been quoted a shade higher, on sales of equal to 107,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb....Stearine, held firmly at 14⅝c.@14¾c. for City, in hhds., and 14⅜c. for Western, in tierces, but inactive.

TEAS—Have been dull in private dealings at irregular prices; 300 half chests Green sold on private terms. The auction sale to-day was at lower figures, with the following parcels placed: 802 half chests Foochow Oolong, 24c.@59c.; 140 half chests Congou, 30c.@70c.; 314 half chests and 445 bxs. fine Moyune at 22½c.@49c. ₩ lb.

WHALE-FOOTS—Some 40,000 lbs. reported sold on private terms; quoted at 7c.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and quoted very firm at $1 15 ₩ gallon; sales 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity noted in the way of berth freights at about previous quotations. The offerings have been mostly of Grain, Provisions, and Cotton for British ports. In the chartering line there has been rather more inquiry reported for vessels for the Petroleum, Lumber, and Tobacco trades at essentially unaltered rates, with some demand for tonnage for the Grain and Naval Store trades....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7¼d., closing at 7d. for Wheat ₩ bushel; 1,325 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ₩ lb.; 3,500 pks. Provisions at 30s.; 25 tons Leather at 40s.@45s., mainly at 40s. ₩ ton; with Grain room, by sail, quoted at 7d. asked and 6½d. bid ₩ standard bushel....For London, by sail, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ₩ bushel; and, by steam, 400 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, quoted nominally at 7d. ₩ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 309 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. ₩ bbl., and a British bark, 687 tons, (at Tybee,) with Timber, from Deboy, at 37s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 670 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d. ₩ quarter; a German brig, with about 2,300 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, reported on private terms; and a ship, 1,205 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon, at 32s. 6d.; and 125 tons, Mowing-machines, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 tcs. Beef, at 8s. ₩ tierce....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon, at 28s. 9d. ₩ ton....For Bremen, a British bark, 850 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 4s. 3d., and a German ship, 851 tons, with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Revel, a German bark, 736 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, at 7-16d. ₩ lb....For Naples or Genoa, an American bark, 685 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 36s. 3d....For the Mediterranean direct, a German bark, 426 tons, hence, with Tobacco, on private terms; and an American bark, hence, with about 500 hhds. Tobacco, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Barbados, a British brig, 158 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $700, gold; also, an American brig, 286 tons, hence, with do., (privileges extending to Demerara,) reported at $1,400, gold....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, 522 tons, (now at Providence,) out in ballast and back north of Hatteras at $5 50 for Sugar....For Matanzas and orders, two American schooners, 348 and 284 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 18c....For Vera Cruz, an American schooner, 253 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with Coal, from Baltimore, at $4, gold.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15c.; good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,038 bales; gross, 1,067 bales; exports, coastwise, 33 bales; sales, 480 bales; stock, 60,405 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Cotton inactive; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts 577 bales; gross, 607 bales; exports, to France, 3,775 bales; sales, 383 bales; stock, 43,857 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.@16⅛c.; net receipts, 608 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,161 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 28,873 bales.

MOBILE, March 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 266 bales; exports, coastwise, 684 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 44,248 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 41 cars reported to arrive, 1,122 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,758 head, or 574 cars, against 478 cars for the same time last week, 290 cars for the same time last year. There was but little market to-day, the majority of last receipts being through consignments; about 500 head disposed of; sales of 150 Missouri Steers, ranging from 998 to 1,300 lb., at $5 30@$6; 100 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,086 to 1,158 lb., at $6@$6 62½; 100 Ohio Steers, ranging from 945 to 1,050 lb., at $5@$5 62½; 250 Canada Stockers, ranging from 793 to 997 lb., at $4 35@$4 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,600 head, against 12,000 head for the same time last week; 5,200 head for the same time last year; market moderately active; 1,839 head disposed of, 178 head only for the Eastern trade, balance for the Brighton Butchers' market; sales of 844 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 100 and 119 lb., at $5 75@$6 50, and $7 60; 995 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 to 95 and 111 lb., at $6 25@$6 65 and $7 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 18 cars reported to arrive, 3,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,300 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week; 12,400 head for the same time last year. Market opened dull and slow for want of desirable stock; majority of last receipts through consignments; Yorkers holding at $7 50@$7 65; heavy Hogs, $7 85@$8 50; sales about 800, made mostly yesterday late in the day.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cattle firm for good grades; others weak with a downward tendency; receipts, 3,000 head; sales at $3@$6 75, but chiefly at $4 75@$6 25; Feeders' and Butchers', $3@$5; common to choice shipping, $4 50@$6 75; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs strong; good grades of common and medium dull and weak; receipts, 15,000 head; light, $6 75@$7 25; heavy, $7 20@$7 40; Dressed Hogs very active; nominally $8 50@$8 75; shipments, 10,000 head. Sheep firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Petroleum commands 14⅝c. for Refined and 10c. for Crude. No. 1 Quercitron Bark, $34. Clover-seed meets a good demand at $11@$12 for Western; $9@$10 75 for Pennsylvania. Timothy ranges from $2 60@$3. Flax-seed dull and weak. There is a fair demand for Flour from the local dealers, and prices are firm; sales, 600 bbls., including Superfine at $3 50@$4; Extra, $4@$4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5 25@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$8. Rye Flour is held at $5. Wheat held firmly; sales Red at $1 23@$1 25; Amber, $1 26@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Spring at $1 22, and No. 2 do. at $1 18. Rye is wanted at $1. Corn is firm; sales of Yellow at 83c.@84c.; Mixed, 83c.@84c.; White, 83c. Oats much wanted; sales White at 69c.@70c.; Mixed, 64c.@66c. Provisions in steady request; sales Pickled Hams at 12½c. Mess Pork, $21@$21 50. Lard, 14¼c.@14¾c. Whisky held at $1 16 for Western in iron-bound barrels. Butter unchanged; New-York and Bradford County Firsts, 26c.@28c.; do. Seconds, 21c.@24c.; Western Firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. Seconds, 16c.@17c.; do Rolls, First, 18c.@20c. Cheese firmer; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western, 16c.@16½c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 31c.@32c.; Western, 30c@31c.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat opened excited; prices higher, but closed dull and drooping; No. 1 Spring, 98½c.; No. 2 Spring, 95½c. for fresh; 94¼c., regular, spot; 94½c., April; 99¼c., May; $1, June; No. 3 Spring, 91⅜c.@91⅝c.; Rejected, 83½c.@84c. Corn excited and irregular; closed dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 68c.@68¼c. spot; 68¼c., April; 76⅜c. bid, May; 75¼c. bid, June; Rejected, 67c. Oats buoyant and unsettled; No. 2, 56¼c.@57c., fresh, spot; 55⅜c. bid, April; 59⅜c. bid, May; Rejected, 54c.@54½c. Rye in good demand; 97c.@97½c. Barley dull and declining; $1 06, spot; $1 04, April. Seeds advanced and in fair demand; Timothy, $2@$2 50; Clover, $6 35@$7. Pork excited; prices higher; $20@$20 10, spot; $20 32½@20 35, May. Lard active and higher; $13 87½@$13 90, spot or April; $14 02½@$14 05, May. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. At the call of the Board in the afternoon—Wheat unchanged. Corn declined ⅛c. Oats, 55¼c., April. Pork declined 5c. Lard nominally easier.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour firm, but quiet; Rio brands, $6 25@$6 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 30@$1 32; No. 2 do., $1 26@$1 27; Mixed do., $1 26; No. 1 Western Red, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 25; Pennsylvania Red, $1 24@$1 27; Maryland Red, $1 23@$1 33; do. Amber, $1 35; do. White, $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 16@$1 18. Corn buoyant and strong; Southern White, 82c.@85c.; Southern Yellow, 82c.; Western Mixed, 83½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $16@$22. Provisions quiet but steady. Pork scarce and firm at $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats quiet. Shoulders, 8¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., in car-loads, loose; jobbing lots, packed, ½c. higher. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull but steady at 14c.@14¾c. Butter quiet but steady; good to extra fine Western tubs and rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum quiet at 7c.@7⅛c. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at $1 14½@$1 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—Receipts—5,200 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, all through shipments. Flour quiet, firm; sales, 600 bbls., at $5@$5 50 for Spring; $5 75@$6 25 for bakers'; $5 25@$6 25 for Amber; $6 25@$7 for White. Wheat inactive; Spring held very firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 12; No. 2 Chicago, $1 08; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20; hard No. 1 Minnesota, $1 22. Corn scarce, higher; several cars new sold at 78c.@78½c., on track; 79c in store. Oats retailing at 64c.@65c. for bagged. Rye higher; sales, 1 car State at $1, on track. Barley higher and strong; sales, 300 bushels Canadian at $1 30@$1 35; 12 cars two-rowed State, on track, at $1 12@$1 14. Seeds firm; sales of 600 bushels, at $2 75@$2 90 for Timothy, $6 40@$6 50 for Clover, $7 50@$7 75 for large Clover. Pork firm at $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard, 15c.@15½c.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour in good demand for low grades; dull for high grades. Wheat firm; Red, $1 10@$1 15. Corn dull; unsettled at 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10. Barley unchanged. Butter dull. Clover-seed in good demand at 11c.@11½c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; current make, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c., spot; 11c., buyer May; 12c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 11. Live Hogs dull for low grades; in good demand and firm for better qualities; receipts, 2,400 head, mostly of poorer quality; common, $6 25@$7; fair to medium, $7 75; good to choice, $7 80@$8 50; about 1,000 head unsold.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Flour—Stock small, with a local demand. Sales, Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 25; choice, $5 50@$6 25. Corn in fair demand; good supply; sales, White Mixed, 84c.; White, 85c.; Yellow, 85c. Oats advanced; sales at 80c.@82½c.; now held at 82c.@85c. Hay—A limited demand for prime at $24. Pork higher; sales at $21 75@$22 12½. Dry-salted Meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Hams advanced; sales at 13¼c.@13¾c. Molasses firm; strictly prime, fermenting, 58c.; common, not fermenting, 45c.@48c.; fair, 54c.; Centrifugal, 55c. Whisky dull, nominal; choice Western, $1 17. Corn-meal firmer at $[illegible] 80. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling $5 59½; Gold, 115⅞@116⅛.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Flour firm; inactive. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 13¾@$1 14. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed 70c.@71½c. Oats higher; No. 2, 63c.@64c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 10. Pork declining at $20 50, cash; $20 5[illegible], May. Dry-salted Meats easier; held at 7⅝c. for Shoulders; 10⅞c. and 11⅛c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; buyers ¼c. lower. Bacon firm; sales of round lots of Clear Rib Sides at 11⅝c., deliverable April 10; 12c., deliverable April 20. Lard firm at 13¾c. Hogs—Buyers demand a reduction; small sales at irregular prices; light, $6@$6 50; packing lots, $6 75@$7 75; Butchers', $8@$8 25. Cattle quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, [illegible],000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,400 head.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour in fair demand, firm. Wheat in fair demand, firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 22; No. 3 do., $1 14; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18½; extra do., $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 14½; May, $1 17¼; No. 2 Red, $1 13½@$1 14, April, $1 14; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20. Corn higher, closing quiet; high Mixed, 72½c.; April, 74c.; May, 75c.; June, 75½c., no grade, 71¼c. Oats advancing; No. 2, 59½c.; White, 61½c. Clover-seed, $6 40@$6 85. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS.	5,000 pairs 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES at 76c., DESIRABLE	PARASOLS.
STRAW GOODS.	SHADES.	PARASOLS.
UNDERCLOTHING.	Opening Novelties from Europe.	UMBRELLAS.
UNDERCLOTHING.	OUR BUYERS ABROAD AND IN THIS MARKET keep us continually	UMBRELLAS.
UNDERWEAR.	supplied with all the finest and most desirable goods.	TRIMMINGS.
UNDERWEAR.	READY MONEY enables us to buy and place our goods before the public	TRIMMINGS.
MILLINERY.	at a very small advance on the COST OF PRODUCTION.	NOTIONS.
MILLINERY.	CURIOSITIES IN OUR CROCKERY AND MAJOLICA DEPARTMENT.	NOVELTIES

FOURTEENTH ST. & SIXTH AV.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CALABRIA..WED., Mar. 31 | CHINA.....WED., April 14
ALGERIA...WED., April 7 | *RUSSIA.....WED., April 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65 gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Th. Mar. 25, 3 P.M. | Italy, Sat., April 17, 2 P.M.
Spain, Sat. April 3, 2:30 P.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Canada..........Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $30, $80, and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

L'AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........SATURDAY, April 3
PEREIRE, Danré..........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..........SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; second, $65; Third, $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. Woodhull, SATURDAY, March 27.
SO. CAROLINA, Capt. Nickerson, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, March 31 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. Brickenstein, will sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp, on SATURDAY, April 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES..........April 3.
ATLAS..........April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..........April 9.
ETNA..........April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, April 15.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT

Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. Fischer, April 6.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, April 13.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG,
Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm Wier, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY leaves Pier No. 42 North River, April 1 at 12 noon, connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Next SUNDAY'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
Written expressly for its columns.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & RASKELL, 111 South st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT

Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at the office of the company on the 27th day of April, to the shareholders, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th day of April next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 9 NASSAU AND 11 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL Pacific Railroad Company have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., GOLD, payable at the above office on and after April 1, 1875, on presentation and surrender of Dividend Warrants No. 3.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) due April 1, 1875, will be paid at office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.; the coupons of the Central Pacific Railroad Company Land Bonds, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 11 Pine st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice President.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (of California,) due April 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 11 Pine st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL, 1875, on consolidated bonds, will be paid at the National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company, due April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st.
HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story
By WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the
SUNDAY EDITION OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
ON
SUNDAY NEXT.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED 1860.
BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story
By WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the
SUNDAY EDITION OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
ON
SUNDAY NEXT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Boston, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:20, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Next SUNDAY'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
Written expressly for its columns.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.— To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM AND HALL room, with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; private American family; terms moderate; no moving; references. No. 236 West 37th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, handsome room, third floor front; all conveniences. No. 150 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —Pleasant rooms connecting, on the third floor, with board.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals, near the Union Club. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties appreciating a refined home.

BOARD WANTED.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, between 4th and 7th avs. and above 34th st.; references given and required. Address, giving full particulars and price, which must be moderate, A. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—ROOM AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED with carpets and bureau, in vicinity of Union or Madison square; terms, including gas, not to exceed $25 per month; references given and required. Address H., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN ACCUSTOMED to the care of her own house desires to keep house for a private family in exchange for board for herself and daughter; references. Address Mrs. S. G. M., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A BROTHER AND SISTER, BOARD in a strictly private family, with three rooms, two connecting; location from 33d to 40th sts.; references exchanged. Address A., Box No. 3,893 New-York Post Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS THE "INSTItute," Clark's Hill, will be opened for boarders April 1. For particulars address ORLO BURT, Stamford, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Next SUNDAY'S TIMES will contain the opening chapters of
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.
Written expressly for its columns.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 3, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS. —Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.
CLOSE OF THE BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 29, only performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL (KELLOGG.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN (KELLOGG.)
THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, benefit of Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.
WALLACE'S MARITANA.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, last representation of Thomas' MIGNON (KELLOGG.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Reserved seats..........$2

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT

Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1875,
in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

A tableau of Huntington's Republican Court, *en costume*, will be presented, after which the guests will be invited to a tea party, presided over by ladies in costume of that day, representing the thirteen original States. The cups and saucers used on this occasion will bear the Washington crest. Dancing will follow the reception.

TICKETS, $3 EACH.

Boxes and Tickets for sale at the head-quarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, composing the Executive Committee:
JOHN P. FAURE, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st.
WILLIAM H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel.
MARLIN F. HATCH, No. 59 Liberty st., Room 12.
CHARLES C. CONKLIN, No. 309 Canal st.
THOMAS C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
GEORGE A. DENIG, No. 58 Barclay st.
HENRY C. DEWITT, No. 247 Broadway.
CHARLES SCHWACOFER, No. 66 Wall st.
C. P. KREIZER, M. D., No. 348 East 18th st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, No. 500 Broome st.
HENRY M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BOX-OFFICE FOR SALE OF SEATS NOW OPEN, FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.,
For the spectacular sensation,
AHMED.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Family Circle	25 cents	Orchestra Chairs	$1 25
Dress Circle	75 cents	Parlor Chairs	$1 50
Balcony Chairs	$1	Private Boxes	$12 and $10
Orchestra Circle	$1		

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO
DR. L. DAMROSCH,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1875.
SAMSON.
SAMSON.
Oratorio by G. F. Handel.
Eminent soloists. Full Chorus and Orchestra.

DR. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Tickets at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD "WALLACE HOP."

Closing night, SATURDAY, March 27, in Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON,
No. 51 East 4th st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st. By order of the Board of Directors,
N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILroad Bonds in exchange for mortgage on City property.
SHARPE & SCRYMSER,
No. 54 William st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes or ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 34th st.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, rudiments and higher English studies. Foreigners and backward persons taught privately. Writing lessons, $3.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.— GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

$1 PER WEEK.—LESSONS IN FRENCH GIVEN every day by a thoroughly educated French lady. Call at or address No. 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

PRIVATE PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE by an experienced tutor. Address TUTOR, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES PUPILS; best of references. Address H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A MORNING OR EVENING NEWSPAPER.—A Hoe small cylinder, bed 34x56, in perfect order, with all modern improvements; capacity 3,000 per hour; half price; $1,750; satisfactory terms.
LAFFAN & CO.,
No. 59 Ann st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
NINETY-FOURTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 27, SIXTEENTH MATINEE OF THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of this great play will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

☞ In consequence of the enormous demand for secured seats for the hundredth night of the Two Orphans, the management have determined to reserve a portion of the upper circle for the accommodation of patrons upon that occasion. Coupon tickets, entitling the holder to a secured seat, are now on sale at the box-office at $1 50 each.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND REOPENING
on
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29,
with the production of a novel and gorgeous spectacular romance, entitled

AHMED, A AHMED,
H
AHMED,
AHMED, E AHMED.
D

which will be produced for the first time, and at a cost of over
$50,000.
Unquestionably the most gorgeous spectacle of the age.

New scenery by Matt Morgan.
New ballets by Mme. Katie Lanner,
Led by the peerless
MORLACCHI,
assisted by two principals, eight premiers, sixteen coryphees, and 100 corps de ballet.
New music by Wm. Withers, Jr.
New, brilliant, and costly costumes.
New and superb banners and properties.
New and extensive machinery.

A FULL AND SELECTED COMPANY.
A POWERFUL CHORUS
and
500 AUXILIARIES.
POPULAR PRICES.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—No Performance To-night.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE BENEFIT PERFORMANCE which was to have been given to-night by Mme. RISTORI in aid of the ITALIAN SCHOOL BUILDING FUND is POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE at the request of the committee. Therefore, Mme. RISTORI'S last performance in New-York (prior to her departure for Boston) will take place AT THE MATINEE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, when she will make her last appearance in HER SUPERB ROLE of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Parties having purchased tickets for to-night's performance can have their money refunded at the various ticket offices.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

LYCEUM THEATRE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30. POSITIVELY LAST and FAREWELL RISTORI MATINEE. ONLY MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. RISTORI (last time) in her superb rôle, MARIE ANTOINETTE. Her last appearance here.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, with first production of Offenbach's new opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE
in her original creation of ROSE MICHON, inaugurating her FAREWELL APPEARANCES in New-York.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.

EVERY EVENING.
The distinguished American actor,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
Mr. FRANK MAYO,
in
DAVY CROCKETT,
DAVY CROCKETT.
An American play in five acts, by the late Frank Murdock, illustrated by new scenery, by
WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.
Mr. MAYO will be supported by
Miss ROSA RAND,
Miss Annie Douglass, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Constance Leigh, Miss Hattie Naylor, Messrs. H. Posberg, H. N. Haviland, W. Southard, H. Gwinette, J. Weaver, H. Cooke, Master Buckingham.
Admission, $1; reserved seats $1 50.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD-RENOWNED ROMAN HIPPODROME!

REOPENS MONDAY, MARCH 29,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR WITNESSING
THIS MARVELOUS
PRODUCTION IN NEW-YORK. BOX-OFFICE OPEN.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, GEO. W. MORGAN, ANTOINE REIFF, Jr., W. F. MILLS, Signor G. MOROSINI, AUGUST ARNOLD, A. STEINHAUS, Signor E. MARZO, OTTO KUPHAL, MARK HALLAM, Signor A. MAGNI, and many other eminent Artists and Professors give their personal attention to students in the different branches of the New-York Conservatory.
APPLICATIONS NOW RECEIVED DAILY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE GREAT DRAMA OF VIDOCQ THE THIEF-TAKER.
Miss ANNA HINDLE in her character changes.
SATSUMA and ALL RIGHT, the Japanese gymnasts.
Miss ELLA MAYO and the MOZERT SISTERS.
Preceded by a BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

ROBINSON HALL—16TH ST. & B'WAY, TO-NIGHT

GEORGIA	Last Matinée, Saturday at 2:30.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Last week! Last week! of	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 End Men. 21 Artists.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	AN UPROARIOUS BILL.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Positively last appearances of	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	this GREAT SLAVE TROUPE.	MINSTRELS

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY, SHACK-NASTY JIM, Steam-boat Frank, Toby Riddle, with Klamath Chiefs, will illustrate Indian life all next week at Robinson Hall. Commissioner Meacham will describe the Modoc war.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Madison av. and 42d st.
Good Friday services at 11 o'clock A. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach, and at 8 o'clock P. M., Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach.

GOOD FRIDAY.

MARCH 26, 1875.
SPECIAL UNION SERVICES
At ASSOCIATION HALL, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Addresses by Rev. B. S. Huntington, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Rev. George H. Hepworth. General subject of the meeting, Personal Consecration to Christ.
The public are invited.

SOLO SOPRANO WANTED FOR ST. PAUL'S Cathedral choir, Buffalo, N. Y.; (quartet and chorus,) full, rich, and true voice; good reader. Address HOBART WEED, Buffalo, N. Y.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Good Friday. Morning service and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 5 o'clock.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE People, in the great hall, at 8 P. M.
SATURDAY, March 27,
The lecture will be delivered by
Prof. WILLIAM H. GOODYEAR,
On CATHEDRAL ARCHITECTURE, illustrated by the Stereopticon. This will be the last lecture of the season.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and the book-stores of A. Bretano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW STORY by WILLIAM BLACK

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

TO BE SOLD—A BAY HORSE, SIXTEEN HANDS over eight years old; warranted sound; gentle in double and single harness. Also, set of coupé harness, silver mounted, in consequence of owner going to Europe. To be seen at No. 162 West 18th st.

WANTED—A TWO-SEAT, HALF-TOP, FOUR-spring phaeton, or a Victoria, both by City maker, but little used, and in good order. Apply at Stable, No. 105 East 41st st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A NOTE NUMBERED NO. 1,212, of the Boston Elastic Fabric Company, dated March 13, four months, $2,122 73, signed and indorsed by C. Van Brunt, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST—MARCH 23, A GOLD CHAIN AND PENCIL, marked M. G. S.; when opened, J. F. McC. The finder will be rewarded by returning the above to A. S. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY, by the Author of "Divorce!" "Under the Gaslight!" "Leah the Forsaken!" "Horizon!" "Frou-Frou!" &c., &c.

THE HIT OF 1875.

HOUSES CROWDED!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.
A GRAND CHARITY MATINEE,
Under the management of
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,
In aid of
THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL BEGIN AT 1,
And will comprise:

I. The FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY in two acts of The BIG BONANZA.

II. Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE and Miss ADA DYAS, by the kind permission of Mr. Wallack, in a comedy.

III. Mr. FRANK MAYO, who has generously volunteered, and Miss ROSA RAND and the company of the Park Theatre, by the kind permission of Mr. Stuart, in a favorite play.

IV. Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL, by permission of Mr. J. F. Poole.

V. Mr. DAN BRYANT and BRYANT'S MINSTRELS in a half hour of their favorite entertainment, having kindly volunteered.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS will begin Saturday morning at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Coupon seats, $2; admission without seats, $1; proscenium boxes, $25; Parisian boxes, $15.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The first chapters of the New Story
By WILLIAM BLACK,
Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Daughter of Heth," "A Princess of Thule," &c., will be printed in the
SUNDAY EDITION OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
ON
SUNDAY NEXT.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

LAST NIGHTS
Of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
At this theatre.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.

TO-NIGHT—FRIDAY,
SATURDAY MATINEE,
And
SATURDAY NIGHT,
The
SHAUGRAUN.

Mr. Wallack is pleased to announce that he has arranged with Mr. Boucicault to give
SIX EXTRA PERFORMANCES
Of the
SHAUGRAUN
NEXT WEEK,
THREE MATINEES
And
THREE EVENING PERFORMANCES,
to enable those families that have been unable during Lent to visit theatres to witness the performance of the great Irish comedian, who will appear on
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29.
Matinée at 1:30 and evening at 8 o'clock.
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.
Matinée at 1:30 and evening at 8 o'clock.
EASTER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.
Matinée at 1:30 and evening at 8 o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX PERFORMANCES
of the
SHAUGRAUN.

On THURSDAY NIGHT the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

A new romantic play, in five acts, entitled
RAFAEL,
will be produced in a few days.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA

SPECIAL.
Box Office, Thursday, March 25—2 P. M.

The announcement of the three extra performances next week having produced within the last few hours many applications for reserved seats, the management perceives the capacity of the theatre will probably not suffice to accommodate the public. Mr. Wallack has arranged with Mr. Boucicault to give two additional matinées,

A MONDAY MATINEE
and
A TUESDAY MATINEE,
in next week, being the last performances in this City of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
in the
SHAUGHRAUN.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK:
EASTER MONDAY, 29th March.
MATINEE at 1:30.
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock
EASTER TUESDAY, 30th March,
MATINEE at 1:30.
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock.
EASTER WEDNESDAY, 31st March,
MATINEE at 1:30
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8 o'clock,
being positively the last appearance of the great Irish comedian. At the termination of the performance on Wednesday night, a special train will be provided at the Grand Central Depot to convey Mr. Boucicault to Boston to fulfill his engagement in that city.
ON THURSDAY, April 1,
will be produced
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Box-book now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE POPULAR RESORT
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.
The best entertainment in the City.
"EVERYBODY SAYS SO,"
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM,
Matinée at 2. Evening at 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with MIDNIGHT STORM.
Master Leo, Enchanted Cabinet, Trained Birds, Lightning Calculator, Illuminated Panorama.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF SUNDAY NEXT

Will contain
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

The best story of the season.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing will dispose of their brilliant-toned 7½ octave four round-cornered carved piano-forte, made to order; all improvements, full patent agraffe, cost $850, for $275; stool, cover, box for shipping; guarantee for five years; in use only six months; call and examine. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

H. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—FOR SALE, THE MOST INTERESTing Stradivarius Violin in existence on account of tone and appearance.
Mr. GARDNER,
No. 110 West 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE MUSIC lessons to young children. Address F. B., Post Office Box No. 166.

CITY INTERESTS.

DOINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT—REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL ON THE SUITS AGAINST THE CITY—DISCUSSION ON THE RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO MR. OTTENDORFER FOR THE GRATUITOUS USE OF OFFICE ROOM.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The heads of departments present were Controller Green, Corporation Counsel Smith, and Commissioner Bailey, of the Department of Charities and Correction. After the minutes had been read and approved, Alderman McCarthy offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is reported that grave irregularities exist in the manner of keeping the accounts in the Department of Public Parks, and that in consequence of such irregularities, by which it is alleged appropriations for specific purposes have been used for other purposes without authority, the Department has found it necessary to curtail the working force of the Bureau of Construction, and nearly half of the workmen employed therein were yesterday dismissed from the employment of the Commissioners; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Accounts be and they are hereby directed to investigate the books and accounts of the Department of Public Parks, paying particular attention to the use of and expenditures under the appropriation for "construction account," and the accounts of "maintenance and government," and report the result of their examination to this board at the earliest possible time, and the Committee on Finance, now or lately engaged in an examination of a like character, be requested to co-operate with the Commissioners of Accounts in such investigation.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Governor to veto the bill of Senator Connelly, which provides for the regulation of the sale of hay and straw in this City, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, on the grounds that the Common Council had already passed an ordinance requiring the exclusion of the wooden bands and wastage from the net weight of the bales of hay or straw.

Alderman Reilly offered a resolution providing for restoring Tompkins Parade Ground to its original purposes as a park, claiming that in its present condition it was but little used as a parade ground, and that the citizens of that locality were in need of a park for the purposes of recreation in the Summer months. Considerable discussion ensued on the resolution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.

A communication was received from the Board of Charities and Correction in reference to the unsafe condition of the building known as the Park Hospital, and requesting assignment to another building as near as possible to the present location. On motion it was referred to the Committee on Charities and Correction, with power.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the number of City cases that were referred during his official term, the names, duties, and compensation of his clerks, and the payments made from the funds appropriated to the Law Department. The communication gave the following aggregate statistics: Number of cases referred by the courts on consent, 4; cases referred by the court on motion, 74; cases disposed of in the courts without reference, 906; whole number of cases, 4,000. Reference is then made to the vast amount of labor to be performed by the department, and to the fact that its entire expenses and outlays for every purpose and in all its branches have been far more than made up to this City by the result in a single case of successful resistance to raids upon the public treasury. In other words, an investigation into the operations of the office would show that the costs and expenses of litigation were absolutely a mere cipher compared to what has been gained and saved to the Corporation.

To this communication was appended a list of City cases which were referred during the administration of the Corporation Counsel. The bills involved in some of the suits are remarkably familiar to the public. Here is a list of the principal causes, with the names of the Referees, and the amounts, if any, paid to each:

Hugh J. Hastings, publishing in *Commercial Advertiser*, $53,643 45; James Matthews, Referee.

W. F. McNamara, advertising in the *Sunburst*, $14,283 80; Richard M. Henry, Referee. Case pending.

Charles Guidet, regulating and paving First avenue, Thirty-sixth to Sixty-first street, $103,014 17; closed. Amount paid to Murray Hoffman, Referee, $250. Mr. Hoffman also received $200 in two similar cases in which Charles Guidet was plaintiff. The cases were subsequently closed.

John S. Masterson, regulating, &c., Tenth avenue, from Seventieth to Eighty-first street, $27,541, (case closed.) Amount paid James W. Husted, Referee, $330. Mr. Husted was also engaged as Referee in ten other cases, involving large amounts. The sums paid him in these suits ranged from $100 to $450. One of the claims he has been called upon to investigate is that of Benjamin Wood, for $4,980 60 for advertising in the *Daily News*.

The Manhattan Gas-light Company, gas furnished, $349,635 10. Amount paid F. F. Marbury, Referee, $500.

The Manhattan Gas-light Company, gas furnished, $10,533 68. Amount paid to F. F. Marbury, Referee, $100.

The New-York Gas-light Company, gas furnished, $135,554 97. Amount paid to F. F. Marbury, Referee, $500.

John H. Starin, Jr., assignee of William McKeag, expenses incurred as Attorney for Board of Commissioners of Excise, $453,800; D. C. Calvin, Referee; case pending.

Morgan Jones, advertising in the *Leader*, $15,079 53; James W. Husted, Referee.

Mary A. Bodine, advertising in the New-York *Dispatch*, $1,683 80; Freeman Fithian, Referee.

Feodor Mairson, advertising in the *New-Yorker Journal*, $12,116 31; Stephen H. Olin, Referee. (Closed.)

The above are merely representative cases. The late Gen. Alexander W. Harvey was engaged in a number of them. Below is a list of the Referees, the cases sent to each, and the amounts paid:

James W. Husted, two references	$450
James W. Husted, nine references	2,230
Murray Hoffman, three references	400
T. B. Eldridge, one reference	100
W. N. Armstrong, two references	275
W. N. Armstrong, one reference	250
H. B. Anderson, one reference	100
A. E. Bradbury, one reference	100
E. L. Fancher, two references	125
S. J. Storrs, one reference	55
G. F. Betts, one reference	100
R. F. Andrews, one reference	20
J. H. Scribner, one reference	65
F. F. Marbury, three references	1,100
J. H. Scribner, one reference	65
Stephen A. Olin, two references	140
James S. Lawrence, one reference	100
H. W. Harvey, six references	675

The answer of the Corporation Counsel relative to the payments made from the funds appropriated to the Law Department was next in order. The whole amount paid out in two years from January, 1873, to December, 1874, in connection with the vast amount of litigation against the City, involving thousands of suits and millions of dollars, was $97,620 94. A detailed list of these expenditures has appeared in the reports of the Finance Department. Among the special counsel employed to resist the fraudulent or illegal claims were James C. Carter, Dexter A. Hawkins, James M. Smith, and others.

The report was ordered to be printed in the *City Record*.

The Committee on Law reported adversely to extending a vote of thanks to Mr. Ottendorfer for the gratuitous use of the premises occupied by the Law Department up to Jan. 1.

Alderman Billings stated that he did not sign the report.

Alderman Purroy remarked that the reason it was not brought to the notice of his colleague was that that gentleman had not attended the meetings of the committee. If Mr. Ottendorfer had furnished anything to the City the speaker thought he ought to be compensated for it. He had reason to believe that Mr. Ottendorfer would receive ample compensation from the City, if he succeeded in leasing his rooms to the City at the enormous rent of $12,000 a year for a term of five years.

Mr. Billings said he had been associated with Mr. Ottendorfer for a term of years, and he had always found him to be an honorable man. He had permitted the Law Department to occupy his rooms free of charge, and the speaker did not believe he had any sinister motives in doing so. At the last meeting of the board he had observed that there was an undercurrent of ill-feeling manifested toward Mr. Ottendorfer, which he was at a loss to understand.

Corporation Counsel Smith stated that he would never have brought the resolution before the board had he known that there would be any objections raised. He had yet to learn that such a vote would injure the party offering it, or that it would injure a man not to receive it. The report was then submitted to a vote, and adopted by a vote of 14 to 8.

Alderman Gilon offered a resolution providing for the releasing of the armory now occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment, which was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

The general order business was next taken up and rapidly disposed of.

The resolution directing the Controller to cause the execution of a lease on the premises occupied by the Law Department was referred to the Committee on Public Works, with power to select suitable offices for the Counsel to the Corporation, and to report their action to the board.

The report of the majority of the Special Committee on Rapid Transit in this City—advocating the building of a road by private capital—was passed.

A report of the Committee on Law was adopted providing for the lease of premises for the Police of the Thirtieth Precinct for a period of five years from May 1, 1875, at an annual rental of $1,450; also, a renewal of the lease on the premises occupied by the Police of the First Precinct at an annual rental of $4,500.

A resolution was passed, on recommendation of the Committee on Public Works, changing the name of Amity street to West Third street. The board then adjourned.

A RAILROAD ROBBER APPREHENDED.

VAN VELSOR, WHO STOLE THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL, CAUGHT IN DENVER—PART OF THE MONEY ON HIS PERSON—SUIT AGAINST THE DENVER SHERIFF FOR ITS RECOVERY.

A dispatch was received by Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, informing him that Detective Michael Shelly, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, was on his way from Denver, Col., to this City, having in custody George Van Velsor, the young clerk, who, in May last, absconded, taking with him $33,000 belonging to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, by which he was employed at the time. The officer is expected to arrive here to-morrow. No trace of Van Velsor or his companion in guilt, Isaac Baxter, was obtained until about three weeks ago, when Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from Sheriff Willoughby, of Denver City, Colorado, informing him that he was on the track of a young man calling himself Frank Reed, but who was supposed to be Van Velsor. He was living a fast life, spending money freely, and said that he had been sojourning in Southern Kansas for several months. Superintendent Walling sent a picture of Van Velsor to Sheriff Willoughby, who wrote back that the identification was complete, and offered to deliver the prisoner to the New-York authorities for $5,000. Mr. Walling at once informed Mr. Toucey, the Superintendent of the railroad, of the facts, and that official telegraphed to Sheriff Willoughby to hold Van Velsor for requisition. An application was made to Gov. Tilden for a requisition on the Governor of Colorado for the rendition of the prisoner, who has already been indicted. The application was granted and the papers were placed in the hands of Officer Shelly, who has been stationed at the Grand Central Depot, and to whom Van Velsor was personally known. Upon the receipt of the requisition, Shelly started at once for Denver accompanied by Detective Scanlan, in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He there found Van Velsor in the custody of the Sheriff who refused to deliver him to the New-York officer, or even to allow the latter to see him, until his demand for a reward of $5,000 was complied with. In this dilemma the detectives, through Gen. M. B. Hughes, of Denver, who had been retained as counsel for the company, made application to Gov. Routt, of Colorado, who, on learning the facts, issued a peremptory order to the Sheriff, directing him to deliver the prisoner to the officer holding the requisition. This order was, of course, obeyed, and Van Velsor, who was fully identified by Shelly, was placed in his hands. Another difficulty now arose. The Sheriff, on the arrest of Van Velsor, found in his possession $9,000 in greenbacks, deeds for several tracts of land, a gold watch, a diamond ring, and three horses. This property he seized and retained possession of, refusing to deliver any of it to the representatives of the railroad company until his demand for $5,000 reward had been complied with. He refused to accept $1,000, the original reward offered for the arrest of Van Velsor, and ten per cent. of the money and valuables returned to the company. Mr. Toucey, on behalf of the company, proposed to leave the matter to the arbitration of Gov. Routt, but the Sheriff would not accede to this proposal, and a suit has accordingly been instituted against him for the recovery of the property.

The account of the robbery and of the arrest of Van Velsor is as follows: On May 3, 1874, the safe in the Treasurer's office at the Grand Central Depot was robbed of $33,000 in greenbacks. George Van Velsor and Isaac Baxter, clerks, employed in the office, disappeared at about the same time, and suspicion naturally attached to them. Circulars containing descriptions of the men, also their photographs, and offering $1,000 reward for each of the fugitives, were sent all through the country. One of these circulars found its way into the hands of Sheriff Willoughby, and he has been on the lookout for the fugitives ever since. About three weeks ago a young man arrived in Denver from the East, and went south toward Puebla. In about ten days he returned to Denver. He was soon after arrested and identified as Van Velsor. On his person were found $1,665 in cash, and in his trunk were eight packages of greenbacks, containing $1,000 each, in the original packages, such as are made up at banks. When arrested he denied his identity in the most brazen manner, but when he was informed that an officer was on his way from New-York with a requisition, he confessed his guilt. The whereabouts of his companion is not known at present Van Velsor said that Baxter left Kansas some time ago for Texas, in company with a young girl with whom he was keeping company. An officer has been sent to Texas to search for him.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN TRENTON.

A BILLIARD SALOON NOT WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

United States Commissioner Shreve, of Trenton, yesterday decided the case of Peter Katzenbach, proprietor of the Trenton House, who was arrested several days ago under authority of the Civil Rights act, on complaint of Horace Deyo and Henry Onque, colored men, who charged that he had refused to allow them to play in his billiard saloon. This being the first case under the act in this section of the country, the decision was looked for with considerable interest. The substantial points of the decision are as follows:

The prosecutors say they were denied the right to play a game of billiards in the defendant's billiard-room. This billiard-room is called the "Trenton House Billiard Parlor." It is attached to the hotel, under the same roof with the rest of the house. Sleeping apartments of this hotel are over the billiard-room. The first question is, "Does the peculiar situation of this billiard-saloon make it one of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges" of the Trenton House? If kept by a stranger, it certainly would not be considered one of the advantages of that hotel. Because kept by the proprietor of the hotel, its character is not changed; it is still a billiard-saloon, regulated just as any other billiard-saloon, only in the way of having it near at hand. May this billiard room be considered an accommodation or advantage, facility or privilege, in the sense in which the Civil Rights bill uses these words? They are there meant to be such as a guest gets in the price of his board; such as smoking or reading in certain appointed places; and one not intended to cover those things paid for extra. If a hotel proprietor keeps a livery stable in connection with his house, in one sense it might be considered an accommodation, but he ought still to be allowed the right of determining to whom he will hire his horses, which he never could do if we must hold every business or employment an inn-keeper chooses to adopt an accommodation or privilege of his hotel to be demanded or enjoyed by all. And so of a telegraph office or barber shop in a hotel. Such things are separate from the hotel business, although perhaps under the same roof, or upon the same premises. In other words, keeping a billiard saloon is a private business with which the law does not and cannot interfere. The owner of a billiard saloon has a perfect right to say he will allow no one but Frenchmen to play, or that he will only allow Englishmen to play. No one can compel him to tell why he will not allow Germans or Spaniards, or colored men or anybody else to play. White men have been excluded because the proprietor chose to do it. The Civil Rights bill bestows no superior privileges. It is enough that the late servant is as his master. The complaint is dismissed as not coming within the law, and the defendant is discharged from further attendance.

FUNERAL OF REV. HOWELL POWELL.

The simple and impressive funeral service of the Welsh Presbyterian Church was yesterday noon pronounced over the remains of the late Rev. Howell Powell, at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues. The building was filled by the friends of the deceased Pastor, and the services, part in English and part in Welsh, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Bellevue, Penn.; Rev. Dr. Harris, and some twelve others, from various States of the Union, assisting. The remains were borne by the Church Deacons up the right aisle, and placed on trestles in front of the chancel, which was draped with a large tasseled pall. The casket was of rosewood, covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver knobs and encircled with bars of silver, and decked with costly floral offerings, the most prominent being a beautiful basket imbedded with calla lilies, tea roses, tuberoses, evergreens, and immortelles, upon the edge of which was perched a large white dove with outstretched wings, holding in its bill a sprig of olive. The service was commenced with the singing of a hymn, after which a prayer in Welsh was delivered, followed by several addresses eulogistic of the life and services of the deceased. The remains were then borne to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

MR. BERGH'S WORK.

During the week the following arrests and prosecutions have been made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: Albert Grebin, John Gleason, William Cleary, and Patrick Flynn, were each fined $10, in the Court of Special Sessions, for working horses with sores under their harness. In the case of Grebin, who was very poor, the fine was reduced, through Mr. Bergh's intervention, to $3. A. Douglas was arrested for kicking his horse while down, and F. Warnett, for cruelly beating his horse because he could not pull an over-load. Seven lame horses attached to stages were ordered back to the stables, and five from cars. Nineteen other lame, sore, or otherwise disabled horses were ordered out of harness and sent home. The drivers were not arrested, it being in most cases the first offense, and in others it was found that the men were very poor and compelled from necessity to work the animals. Twenty-four horses have been destroyed by the officers; most of them having rotten or diseased feet caused by traveling through the salted streets. Some of these were fine truck horses, and the sole means of the owners to provide for their families. The ambulance had removed five horses from the streets, they having fallen on the ice and injured themselves.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—THIRTY-SEVEN STUDENTS GRADUATED—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—THE PRIZES.

The forty-fifth annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy took place last evening at Association Hall, which was completely filled. On the platform were President Paul Balluff, Profs. Chandler, Day, Bedford, and Froebel, Col. Prentice, Mr. Hegeman, ex-Presidents Hegeman and Neergaard, Mr. Henry Bergh, ex-Senator Weissman, and others. After musical selections were rendered by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, President Balluff opened the exercises with the following brief address:

It so happens, ladies and gentlemen, that after all the medical colleges have held their Commencements, and sent about 400 young physicians out into the world to try to cure the sick and prescribe for them if necessary, it just happens so that this pharmaceutical college modestly follows suit and celebrates its annual Commencement, the forty-fifth since its organization. It sends from its school of pharmacy thirty-seven well-instructed, reliable young pharmacists. Gradually but steadily is the beneficent influence spreading which these colleges of pharmacy exert over the progressive development of the pharmaceutical professors throughout the United States. They have made it their chief aim to cultivate and improve their schools for the education of aspirants of pharmacy, and to annually supply the public with an increasing number of educated dispensers of medicine. To what extent our college has succeeded this year in fulfilling this task we offer you an opportunity to witness to-night. Upon thirty-seven successful candidates the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy and the diploma of the college will be conferred. Following the custom of other educational institutions, we perform this important act publicly, and have taken the liberty of inviting you to this pharmaceutical celebration. Bidding you a hearty welcome, I thank you for manifesting by your presence your interest and sympathy for our profession, our college, and our boys.

The following names, comprising those of the graduating class, were then read and the diplomas presented by the President to each graduate: Frank O. Cole, Alfred W. Cook, Frederick Cook, James N. Davern, David R. Davis, Frederick Dilthey, Oscar E. Dudley, Albert C. Erhard, Henry S. Gill, Monroe C. Griessman, Carl Grossmann, Benjamin F. Hays, Frederick Herman, Carl Herzog, Frank F. Knapp, J. A. August Kuehn, Carl Lorenz, Adolph Mack, Justus C. Meyer, Cyrus W. Minor, Albert W. Morck, Albert W. Neufield, Stephen B. Nichols, Matthew W. Parsons, John P. Regan, Richard Reuter, E. Carl Stafford, John B. Sagarra, Charles E. Stammler, James T. Stevens, George W. Stoner, Joseph F. Talson, Jr., Graham McF. Tindall, Frederick W. Turner, Luther Van Buskirk, Edward Walther, George L. Wilson, and John F. Worthmann.

In his remarks to the graduates the President said:

The modest but honorable degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, and the college diploma, which is respected and recognized all over this broad land, and even in foreign countries, have been conferred upon you. You are entering now upon a new era of your life, a higher step in your profession, and are to assume the high responsibilities and serious duties of practicing pharmacists. You will, like all of us, be put in the position peculiar to our calling to keep the balance between the tradesman and the learned physician. While cautiously guarding your success in business, do not neglect the higher purposes of your noble profession. Do not fall into the error of believing that you have finished your education, but look upon your first success as the commencement of a career in which to stand still is but going backward."

The awarding of prizes was next carried out. Frederic Herman being the recipient of the first prize, $100; E. Carl Stafford of the second, $75; and Benjamin F. Hays of the third, $50. The valedictory address on behalf of the Faculty was delivered by Will. P. Prentice, Ph. D., and that on behalf of the graduates by Oscar E. Dudley.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE AMNESTY OF THE MANITOBA REBELS—THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC QUESTION—PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN TRANSIT BY RAILROAD.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Mr. Devlin, member for Montreal, has given notice that he will move, on Saturday next, for all papers and correspondence connecting in any way O'Donoghue with the Manitoba disturbances. Mr. Devlin's object is to ascertain the cause of his exclusion from the amnesty recommended by Parliament in favor of Riel, Lepine, and others. O'Donoghue has written a long letter to Mr. Devlin, detailing minutely the circumstances under which he acted, and exonerating himself from all participation in the murder of Scott. He denies *in toto* the statement so often made of an attempted Fenian invasion of Manitoba, and declares positively that he is prepared to prove conclusively that in all he did he acted in accordance with the instructions of Riel and the so-called Provisional Government. He further declares that it is extraordinary that he should be excluded from amnesty when it has been granted to all others who figured in the Manitoba difficulties, and asks if it is because he is an Irishman. He makes a strong appeal to Mr. Devlin to see that he gets fair play. Dr. Schultz, it is said, will support O'Donoghue's application when made by Mr. Devlin.

A large body of the members of the House of Commons agreeing generally as to the expediency of abolishing the liquor traffic, held a meeting to consider the present position of the question. A long discussion took place during which various suggestions were made as to the question of jurisdiction, the extent to which advocates of prohibition should go in demanding legislation, steps to be taken to obtain the opinion of the country on the subject, and other points of practical importance. Ultimately the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That a committee be appointed to draw up a programme for a further movement in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic, and also an address to the people of Canada setting forth the basis of action to be hereafter determined upon."

Mr. Cartwright submitted to the House a resolution repealing the export duty on stave-bolts and oak logs, which excited some discussion, but which was carried on a vote.

The bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals while in transit by railway or other means of conveyance within the Dominion, introduced by Mr. Charlton, has passed the final reading in the House. It provides that cattle shall not be confined on cars for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without being unladen for at least six hours for food, rest, and water, and that when cattle are unladen the railway company having charge of the cars shall cause the same to be cleaned out and to be freshly littered with clean sawdust or sand. In reckoning the period of confinement, the time on connecting roads in the United States is to be included. Penalties are imposed for violation of the act, and suitable provisions made for its enforcement.

A petition has been signed by 110 members asking the Government to alter their plan for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, so as to make it a uniform depth of fourteen feet instead of twelve, as proposed. Representations are also made asking for an examination of the River St. Lawrence, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of securing similar depth for the navigation of the river.

DAMAGE TO THE PIERS BY THE ICE.

The regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. Mr. John D. Van Buren, Jr., Assistant Engineer of the Department, who was detailed to examine the condition of piers injured by the late ice-floes, reported that the pier at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, North River, was entirely destroyed by a large field of ice, at 1:30 P. M. on the 18th inst. About forty feet of the shore end was cut short off, and swung off from its position. The force of the ice was such that only a pier of the very best construction, especially adapted to this exposed locality, could have withstood it. The pier foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, North River, was seriously damaged for a distance of about ninety feet by a large field of ice on the same day. Mr. Van Buren deemed it possible that the pier would not have succumbed had its piles been solidly planked, and lined with boiler plates from low-water edge. This would have increased the original cost $1,500, making the total cost $4,000. The pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, North River, was only slightly damaged, and will be repaired as soon as practicable. Piers Nos. 6, 7, 8, 12, and 33 East River were also more or less damaged by the ice.

Commissioner Wales stated that he had received a communication from the Private Secretary of the Mayor, inclosing a copy of an act drafted from suggestions given by his Honor, to fix and determine the bulkhead and pier lines on the East River, and providing for the appointment of a special commission to examine the entire question. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. Wales also stated that he had been in communication with the Committee on Commerce of the State Legislature, and had been assured by its Chairman that any bills now before the body which encroach on the rights of the department would meet with disapproval.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Butter and Cheese Exchange voted yesterday not to adjourn over to-day.

The Crescent City took out yesterday 6,200 letters and seven bags of newspapers.

Arrangements are being made for a spelling match to occur at Association Hall early in April.

His Honor Mayor Wickham, accompanied by a large party, visited the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening to see "The Big Bonanza."

This evening at Plimpton Hall Dr. E. G. Holland will deliver the 286th lecture before the Liberal Club on "The Hebrew Race."

A general celebration of Good Friday will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Association Hall. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Rev. R. G. MacArthur, and Rev. George H. Hepworth will take part in the services.

At the annual meeting of the Americus Coterie the following officers were elected: President, J. L. Weinheimer; Vice President, Charles A. Walker; Secretary, Curtis E. Mapes; Treasurer, George W. Leomess.

The following persons were admitted to membership in the Produce Exchange yesterday: Charles H. Bayard, A. B. Downing, Henry Hermann, Charles Holland, Charles B. Holmes, Charles W. Lewis, James Stafford, and J. P. Wessels.

With a view toward controlling the steam-ship traffic between New-York and Texas, Mr. Charles Morgan is now having two steam-ships constructed with a capacity of 3,000 bales of cotton each. They will ply between New-York and New-Orleans.

A testimonial billiard match, for the benefit of the family of the late Daniel E. Gavit, will take place this evening at Tammany Hall. The following players have volunteered their services: Vignaux, J. and C. Dion, Rudolphe, Garnier, Ubassy, Daly, Flynn, Slosson, and Daniels.

Keeper Robert Cunningham and Dr. Jayne, of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, appeared before Coroner Kessler yesterday, and gave bail in $2,500 to await any action to be taken by the Grand Jury regarding the death of Jacob B. Stockvis, alias Legrand.

Richard Finley, aged sixteen, of East Eighteenth street, employed by the Associated Press, was instantly killed by being caught in the elevator at the Western Union Telegraph Building, corner of Dey street and Broadway. The top of his head was cut completely off.

A new post of the Grand Army of the Republic was founded at No. 794 Third avenue on Wednesday evening. Col. H. C. Perley was elected Chairman, and Mr. Frank Burry Secretary. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Capt. McBride, and others. Forty veterans signed the roll.

The President and Secretary of the Ship-owners' Association yesterday sent to Gov. Tilden a strong personal protest against the bill placing the wharves and ships under the control of the Dock Commission. The petition named yesterday will follow as soon as sufficient signatures have been obtained.

The condemned Park Hospital, the patients of which were removed to Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday night, was stripped of its furniture yesterday and is now ready for demolition. The members of the medical and surgical staff employed there have been transferred to duty at Bellevue Hospital until a new building is provided for use as a reception hospital down town.

The construction fund having been exhausted the Department of Parks has found it expedient to order the discharge of 100 of its laborers. The order was carried into effect yesterday. It has been decided by the Board of Commissioners to remove their offices from the building at the corner of Fourth avenue and Sixteenth street to a more commodious one, in which it is intended to concentrate the offices of the various officials employed by the department.

The dealers in hay held a meeting in the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Evarts, Richardson, Leadbetter, Spear, Affleck, Holmes, and Bauman, to go to Albany and protest against the attachment of the Governor's signature to the bill permitting twenty pounds of wood to a 200-pound bale of hay. The meeting adjourned to reassemble in Park Hall, Forty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, at 7:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening next.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the West Wisconsin bondholders, on March 17, made their report yesterday afternoon. They found the President's statement of the condition of the road correct in all particulars, and they recommended that his suggestion of funding the coupons be adopted as the best for the interests of all concerned. The report was accepted, and a circular is to be issued at once calling upon the holders of the bonds of the company to send in their coupons.

George Kramer, aged forty, who has been boarding at No. 130 Greenwich street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, and on investigation by Coroner Croker it was found that the deceased had committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of corrosive poison. From papers found on his person, it is supposed that the deceased was a member of Steuben Lodge of Good Brothers, of Maryland. A paper was also found on which was written a request to notify his wife Margaret, at Carrollton, Md., of his death. The body of the deceased is at the Morgue.

A committee, representing the Clan-na-Gael Association and several other Irish societies, who intended to take part in the parade in token of respect to the memory of the late John Mitchell on Sunday next, called on Superintendent Walling and Inspector Dilks, at the Central Office, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining a permit for the parade. They were informed that a parade of the nature intended could not be allowed on Sunday, as it was in violation of law. They were referred to section 3 of chapter 591 of the laws of 1872, passed by the Legislature on May 7, 1872. It is understood that the project will accordingly be abandoned.

BROOKLYN.

Maggie Roth, a child three years of age, was fatally burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire, at the residence of her parents, Delmonico place and Flushing avenue.

Mr. Anthony Compton, residing at No. 99 Hamilton street, who escaped from his friends on Wednesday while temporarily insane, was found yesterday in Myrtle avenue and conveyed to his home.

Hon. David Dudley Field will deliver his popular lecture, "Voyaging Around the World," to-morrow evening, in the Elm Place Congregational Church, near Fulton avenue, in aid of the Huguenot Memorial Forest Church, at Pelham.

The funeral of the late John C. Force took place yesterday at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Dr. Hall conducting the services. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. Dean, G. Catlin, D. Merrick, F. Mallon, J. Ponch, and Charles Gurney. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The case of Alexander R. Samuells, the former proprietor of the Park Theatre, who went into bankruptcy, came up yesterday before Commissioner Winslow. His creditors objected to his discharge under the Bankrupt law, and leave was given them to file a specification in support of their objection.

The first professional billiard tournament on Long Island will begin at the City Assembly Rooms, Washington street, on the evening of April 1, and continue until April 14, inclusive, for a purse of $1,500, divided into five prizes. The games will be played on a three-ball carom table, for 300 points up. The following gentlemen are entered: J. Dion, M. Daly, A. P. Rudolphe, C. Dion, F. Ubassy, A. Garnier, and M. Vignaux.

The examination in the case of ex-Tax Collector Badeau, who is charged with misappropriating the funds of the city, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Seaman, the expert accountant, testified that the total deposits made by Mr. Badeau for the past six years were $42,422,476, and that the deficiency for the same period was $135,938. In addition to this there was a discrepancy of $41,000. The further investigation of the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three employes were badly burned yesterday at a slight fire in the enameled leather establishment of C. H. & J. D. Harrison, in Newark.

The Plummer-Compton breach of promise case recently tried at Newark has been settled by Compton paying Miss Plummer $5,000, the amount of the verdict rendered by the jury.

Newark has caught the "spelling match" fever. A large number of merchants, students, and professional men have entered the lists, and this evening at Association Hall will endeavor to outspell each other.

Peter Smith, Captain of the canal-boat J. W. Kelsey, was caught between two cars while attempting to cross the tracks of the Erie Railway, near the depot in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and crushed to death.

The yacht James Nelson struck on a sunken rock while on her way to New-York Wednesday morning, and was run ashore at Barnegat. The passengers were all saved by the life-saving crew, and are quartered at the station.

A band of burglars have been committing depredations lately at Rutherfurd Park and vicinity. They have visited the house of Mr. Avery Denson twice, but have been unsuccessful. Last evening they attempted to break into another dwelling in the neighborhood, when they were discovered and shot at three times.

The body of a drowned man was washed ashore Wednesday night at Robbins Reef Light-house, and was taken from the water by Hugh Walsh, the keeper of the light-house. Mr. Walsh thinks that he saw the man struggling in the water, and that he died immediately after being taken out. The body was taken to Staten Island.

John Balch, an insane resident of Harrison Township, has been missing since yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, at which time he arose from bed and told his wife he was "going down to the river." A note left behind stated that he was going to commit suicide. No trace of him has yet been found, and it is feared that he has drowned himself in the Passaic River.

Charles Fisher, of Bound Brook, was instantly killed in a hay press on Wednesday afternoon. He was engaged in oiling the running gear and entered the press for that purpose while it was running. Fisher tried to stop the press, but before he could do that the heavy weight came down on his chest, crushing him to death instantly. The body was horribly mangled.

Yesterday the complaint of the two colored men, Deyo and Oregue, against Peter Katzenbach for refusing to allow them to play billiards in his saloon in Trenton, was dismissed by United States Commissioner Shreve, the Commissioner holding that the complaint did not come under the Civil Rights act, and expressing the opinion that the defendant has a legal right to exclude any person from playing billiards in his saloon.

Thomas O'Brien was arrested in Jersey City yesterday morning for a crime committed in West Hoboken last August. O'Brien and a gang of ruffians attacked a man named Judson C. Francis, and after beating him severely robbed him of his watch and chain and all the money he had in his possession. Two of O'Brien's companions were convicted and sent to State Prison for three years. He was committed yesterday morning for trial, and his prospects of joining his companions are very favorable.

Yesterday Justice Lambert, of Newark, committed three women, named Ann Geary, Julia Whalen, and Mary Lang, to appear before the Grand Jury on a charge of harboring a lot of young boys, and instructing them in the methods of stealing. These women keep low groggeries on Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as the "Old Arm Chair" and "Bird in the Hand." The boys were in the habit of stealing coal, iron, or anything they could lay their hands on, and then selling the articles to these women for liquor and cigars.

Thomas Burke, a hatter, residing in Newark, fainted from hunger in Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and fell on a sharp stone, inflicting a severe gash in his head. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house and attended by a physician, who dressed his wounds. Capt. Dickson gave him some food, of which he ate ravenously. He said that he had had nothing to eat in three days. Burke came from Newark to New-York Wednesday morning in search of employment, but failing to get it, he started to walk back. Wednesday night he applied for lodging at the station-house, and it was after he left in the morning that he fainted.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of immorality, drunkenness, &c., preferred by Freeholder Winges against Freeholder Wickham. The committee reported that the charge of immorality was unfounded and unsupported by any evidence. In relation to the charge of drunkenness, seven witnesses testified that they saw the Freeholder drunk while visiting the Penitentiary, and eight witnesses testified that they never saw him under the influence of liquor. The weight of evidence was considered to be with the accused, and a vote being taken, the charges were declared unfounded.

WESTCHESTER COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Gov. Tilden has made the following appointments of Commissioners of Deeds for Westchester County: Benjamin Badeau, New-Rochelle; Wright Banks, White Plains; John S. Bates, Bedford; Jerome Bell, City Island; Joseph Bellesheim, West Mount Vernon; Winfred S. Bird, Tarrytown; Henry C. Bissell, White Plains; Henry M. Bissell, Mount Vernon; William H. Bowne, West Chester; John H. Cain, Beekmantown; Dorlin F. Clapp, Peekskill; Odle Close, Croton Falls; William L. Cowdrey, New-Rochelle; George H. Crawford, Mount Vernon; Charles R. Dusenbury, Tuckahoe; Matthew H. Ellis, Yonkers; William P. Esterbrook, Mount Vernon; Cyrus Frost, Croton Landing; Samuel G. Frost, Peekskill; Reginald Hart, Mount Kisco; Dwight T. Herrick, Peekskill; Elisha Horton, Jr., White Plains; James T. Howland, Yonkers; George W. Hunt, Mount Vernon; William A. Hunt, Peekskill; John H. Keeler, Yonkers; Cornelius Kene, Tuckahoe; Francis Larkin, Sing Sing; Cyrus Lawrence, Lewisboro; Stephen Lent, Peekskill; Joseph H. Lewis, White Plains; William Lockwood, Bedford; P. L. McClelan, Mount Vernon; Robert McNeil, Port Chester; John M. Mason, Yonkers; William Mead, Poundridge; Peter P. S. Miller, White Plains; Josiah E. Mitchell, White Plains; George P. Nelson, Scarsdale; Robert D. Nelson, Peekskill; Charles H. Ostrander, Mount Vernon; William H. Pemberton, Mount Vernon; J. Holly Platt, Sing Sing; Edmund J. Porter, New-Rochelle; Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers; William T. Purdy, Tarrytown; William Riley, Yonkers; William Romer, Yonkers; Charles H. Roosevelt, New-Rochelle; William M. Skinner, White Plains; Alonzo B. Thacker, Somers; David Verplanck, White Plains; Samuel Watson, Sing Sing.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. de Bocandé, of France, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

C. B. Ives, the sculptor, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, United States Navy, and Prof. Ezra Abbott, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Hon. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Gov. John N. Goodwin, of Arizona, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge D. L. Follett, of Norwich, N. Y., and Gen. G. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator Francis Kernan, of Utica; ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, and John Scott, of Pittsburg, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Henry W. Benham, United States Army; Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., and Mayor J. H. Sprague, of Hartford, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A NEW SIGNAL STATION.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 25.—Gen. Myer. Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, has been requested to engage the Faraday to lay a cable from Portsmouth to the Isle of Shoals—a contemplated signal station—on her return this Spring.

[Advertisement.]

THE "EASTER" HAT for gentlemen is now ready at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel. The wholesale trade supplied at No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—John Anderson, Miss Priscilla Benjamin, Miss Rose Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cousins, Miss Odell.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—Glanville Billett, W. A. Kay, L. C. Boucher and wife, Capt. Suvan, Capt. J. H. Hurst, Miss Bergmann.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Frank M. Bird, Orlando Stewart, Charles F. Meert, Mrs. Laura L. King, Mrs. M. Demichely and daughter, Charles Edmonstone and wife, Jacinto Costa, Aristides Martiuez, Emilio Yglesias, Heinrich C. Voges, Joseph Ehrenfeld, Hugh Carmoty, Leon A. L. Girord, Manuel Agos, Manuel Direnlo, Ramon Aya, Jose H. Albers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:54 | Sun sets....6:18 | Moon rises.11:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:12 | Gov. Island.11:01 | Hell Gate..12:23

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

WARD'S SHIRTS

REMOVED TO

NO. 60 WHITE ST.,

DURING ALTERATIONS.

WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT

381 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF WHITE ST.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, March 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Smith, Fernandina via Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Barks Northumbria, (Br.,) Piggie, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hopewell, (Br.,) Parsons, Bridgetown, Leaycraft & Co.; M. P. Tucker, (Br.,) Tucker, Liverpool, Brett, Son & Co.; Giulia, (Ital.,) Dominici, Naples, J. C. Seager.

Brig Marena, Deasy, Cienfuegos, &c., Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana March 20, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Ellis, Savannah March 20, with mdse. and passengers to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) Mackay, Malazzo Jan. 21, Messina 22d, Trieste 25th, Venice Feb. 6, Palermo 14th, Naples 23d, Gibraltar March 6, and Cadiz 8th, with mdse. and 13 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Rathburn, Aspinwall March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sir Harry Parkes, (of London,) Stephens, Hong Kong Nov. 27, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Horace Gray & Co.

Bark Stanley Castle, (of London,) Austin, Auckland Dec. 3, with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co.

Bark Cecilia, (Ital.,) Castagnola, Palermo 72 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to John C. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 28.

Bark Rebecca, (Aust.,) Novoak, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Holmes & Crowell—vessel to master. Came a southern passage, and had westerly gales.

Brig Homely, (of Jersey,) Morell, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Gossler & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Feb. 14, in lon. 39. In towing up the Lower Bay at 8:30 P. M. 24th, went ashore on Romer Shoal; was gotten off at 6:45 this morning, leaking slightly.

Brig Josefa, (of Portland,) True, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. John R. Halliday, (of Jersey City,) Van Cleaf, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Hyne, Oliver, Westport, Me., with lumber to order. March 18, took a heavy N. W. gale, lasting 48 hours; was blown 100 miles to the eastward of George's Banks; lost foresail, fore-gaff, and about 6,000 feet of lumber from off deck; 21st, on the Banks, spoke schr. Lillian Gertrude, of Gloucester, at anchor; had very cold weather, was badly used up; arrived by way of Sandy Hook.

Schr. Louisa Bliss, (of Boston,) Strong, Messina 54 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14; for the last 20 ds. had a succession of strong N. E. and N. W. gales; carried away square sail-yard and lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. D. and J. Lee, (of Absecum,) Lee, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Elizabeth McGee (of Philadelphia,) Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. James A. Gordon (of May's Landing,) Ireland, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. White Wing, Daley, Wellfleet, with fish to H. E. Rogers.

Schr. Effie T. Kemp, Kemp, Wellfleet, with fish to H. D. Fisher.

Schr. Mary P. Whorf, Whorf, Wellfleet, with fish to H. D. Fisher.

Schr. A. H. Harding, Arnold, Wellfleet, with fish to H. D. Fisher.

Schr. Adeline, Francis, Wellfleet, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Charley Cobb, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Burr, Gloucester, with fish to H. D. Fisher & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Piscataqua, Lee, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Ida May, Ray, Calais, with laths to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Speedwell, Rogers, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to H. V. Haviland.

Schr. Ionia, Pendleton, Bath, with lumber to master.

Schr. Palma, Weeks, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Sampson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Cherbuck, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Pharo, Soper, Somerset.

Schr. Samuel Ober, Snow, Provincetown.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Ann J. Laughlin, Smith, Wareham.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Harvest Home, Hodgin, New-Haven.

Schr. John K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. Howard Williams, Wainwright, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Rebecca M. Smith, Gray, Philadelphia.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr. Abby Bursley, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Hatch, Boston.

Schr. Winona, Stevens, Boston.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Parker, Boston.

Schr. William Deming, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Vantine, Providence.

Schr. George Gurney, Gurney, Providence.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Rich, Providence.

Schr. Paugassett, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, Harris, Providence.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Lee, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Hubbell, Providence.

Schr. George Churchman, Risley, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Crowell, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N.W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships England, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Havana; North Point, for Port Royal and Fernandina; Ashland, for Savannah; ship Ladoga, for San Francisco; barks Lady Westmoreland for Antwerp; Jedanesti Dubrovacki, for Waterford; Cleone, for Cienfuegos; brigs Glance, for Venice; Rosalia Starita, for Lisbon; Mary Gibbs, for Cette; Alice, for Jacmel; H. P. Dewey, for Matanzas; Etta Whittemore for Sagua; Princess Beatrice, for Point a Pitie; A. J. Grace, for Havana; Emma Crosby, for Fernandina; Lizzie Major, for Brunswick, Ga.; A. H. Hurlbut, for Norfolk; Wm. H. Van Name, for Virginia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, March 15.—Arr. schr. W. S. Scull, Philadelphia; 18th, schr. Fred Smith, New-York; 19th, brig Parana, (Br.,) St. Thomas; 20th, bark Bessie Simpson, Montevideo; 22d, bark Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Havana; schr. Pampero, (Br.,) Bermuda.

Sld. 15th, brig Neponset, Boston; schr. Nellie Cushing, Portland; 18th, brig Eliza Stevens, New-York; schr. Bennington, do.; 22d, brig Nettie Chase, Baltimore; schr. Ida Birdsall, New-York; Addie and Nellie, (Br.,) Boston.

CARDENAS, March 23.—Arr. bark Elliott Ritchie, Matanzas; brig H. B. Cleaves, Philadelphia; schrs. Helen A. Bowen, Charleston; Mary Nowell, Philadelphia; Louis Ehrman, do.

Sld., 23d, brig Oyster Bed Lass, (Br.,) North of Hatteras; schr. Donna Anna, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 20.—Arr. brig Lizzie, (Br.,) Barbados.

HAVANA, March 23.—Arr. schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Jacksonville.

Sld. 24th, bark Lavania, Caibarien; steamers Wilmington, New-Orleans; Charles W. Lord, do.; Gussie, Indianola; brig Lapwing, (Br.,) Matanzas.

Arr. 24th, brigs Chowan, Baltimore; S. A. Sparks, New-York; Georgiania Gray, Philadelphia; schr. E. B. Emery, do.

MATANZA, March 23.—Arr. brig G. V. Nichols, (Br.,) "Mathinstown;" ship Success, Key West; bark N. M. Havén, New-York; brigs Callao, do.; Ortolan, Philadelphia.

23d, sld. barks Ellen Dyer, North of Hatteras; G. M. Tucker, do.; Georgiana, (Br.,) do.; brig A. G. Jewett, do.; schrs. L. A. Orr, do.; Nellie J. Dinsmore, do.; William Wilson, do.; Etta and Josie, do.; bark Florence Chipman, (Br.,) New-York; brigs Harry Virden, do.; Little Fury, north of Hatteras; schr. Alice S. Saunders, Charleston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 25.—Sld. for the United States: Lochawe, Sinbad, Lima, Geo. Peabody, Ala, Alsoid, R. B. Chapman, Arracan, Helvetia, Sebastian Bach, Gustav, Europa, and Carlo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst: Magnus Huss, Marie Leonie. The latter has suffered much damage.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Lindo, Rome, Bessie Parker, St. Bernhard, Colonial Empire, Granton, Valparaiso, Ellisif, Hector, and Strathearn. The latter was in collision on the passage, and is considerably damaged.

MOVILLE, March 25.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York March 13, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 25.—The steamer Minnesota, from Philadelphia, arr. here at 2 P. M.

The steamer Switzerland, from New-York, for Antwerp, passed Flushing at 6 P. M.

THE

Gorham Company

Art Work in Silver,

No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.

Bridal, Christening and Birthday Presents.
Services for Breakfast, Tea, Dinner, Dessert, &c.
Spoons, Forks and Table Silver, artistic designs.
Wedding Outfits complete.

By the invention and introduction of special machinery, and by the employment of the most skilled artists and workmen, the Gorham Company now offer Silver work of the highest artistic standard and excellence, at the lowest possible prices.

AT RETAIL, at the Salesrooms, No. 1 BOND ST.,

ALSO, BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, 3 Maiden Lane.

APRIL 5.

Don't delay to buy a bond of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

Don't compare it with a lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

Bonds are $20 Each.

Every bond purchased before April 5 will participate in the fourth series drawing, to be held publicly in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

For bonds and full information address, without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 23 Park row, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS H. PRATT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUSSELL W. BURKE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, March 23, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of April, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.

J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER,
Assignee, No. 181 Pearl street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. VANDER ROEST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, will sell on the 12th day of April, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 465 Broome street, New-York City, all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, machinery, fixtures, &c., belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of—crude and manufactured ostrich feathers, artificial flowers, and materials for making the same, complete set of dies and presses for making leaves, steam boiler, tools, and all the implements to complete a factory.

(Signed,) EMANUEL M. ANGEL, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, in pursuance of an order of the court granted the 24th day of March, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by William S. Mount, auctioneer, at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the machinery, fixtures, and manufactured and unmanufactured stock, consisting of burlaps and bags, &c., belonging to the estate of L. F. Requa, bankrupt.

Terms of sale, cash.

CHARLES H. CURRIER, Assignee.
New-York, March 25, 1875.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN JUDGE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Judge, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 10, 1875.

ISAAC TOWER, Assignee,
mh12-law3wF* No. 117 Fulton street, New-York City.

Embossed Silverware,

For Wedding Presents.

An entirely new stock of the Embossed or Repoussé ware, now so much in demand, in both useful and ornamental articles.

HOWARD & CO.

NO. 222 5TH AV.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, Plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife; Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, L. Bradford Prince, Isaac N. Leonard, and Ella F. Leonard, his wife, defendants.—No. 3.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Courthouse in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 9, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh26-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURT, Hattie A. Burt, his wife, Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, Otis N. Cutler, Mary C. Cutler, his wife, L. Bradford Prince, and Theresa Chilson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—No. 2.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Courthouse, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 3, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
mh26-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.

FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874.

THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874.

LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.